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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

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Vol. IX, No. 2 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879 — NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1932 — CITY EDITION — Price 3 Cents

75,000 MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES NEED STRIKE RELIEF AS KENTUCKY STRIKE SPREADS TO TENNESSEE COAL FIELDS

A Brand New Plot for New Year

WITH a frenzy that is typical of the desperate police officials, urged on by the whole pack of jackals of the capitalist press, every effort is being made through what has every appearance of a manufactured "bomb plot" involving fascist officials in the United States, to stir up unparalleled "red raids." The New York News reports that "the combined police resources of the nation were in arms" as the result of the explosion of a bomb in the Easton, Pa. post office which killed one postal clerk and a "bomb expert" working for the police authorities. The police departments of all the large cities have many of these "bomb experts" whose jobs would disappear if they did not regularly find bombs —sometimes in the exact spot in which they had previously placed them.

Under the cover of this "bomb plot" the capitalist press is deliberately stirring up a general provocation for attacks against the entire working class movement and especially the Communist Party, leader of the mass struggles of the workers against hunger and starvation, against wage cuts, and the growing misery of the workers. No yarn is too fanciful for these capitalist liars whose object is to stir up a fascist drive against the militant workers, to answer the demand for unemployment insurance by wholesale jailings, and frame-ups. The New York Mirror, speaking the language of the police provocateurs, yelps:

"The greatest anti-fascist, Communistic, and anarchistic assassination plot in the history of the world is now under way." They invent a "king of terrorists" who "is said to have come directly from Moscow and to have carried orders from Josef Stalin, the 'Red Czar of Russia' to annihilate certain personalities."

Every lying editor of the capitalist press, every police head, every running dog in the Department of Justice is well aware of the fact that the Communist Party, and the Communist International repudiates methods of individual violence and terror. The Communist Party rallies the great masses of workers for a militant mass struggle against capitalist misery and terrorism.

The fascist henchmen of Mussolini in the United States are past masters of the Czarist art of manufacturing "plots." Mussolini periodically conjured up some plots against himself whenever the wage of anti-fascist resentment in Italy reached a high pitch. The economic crisis in Italy, involving the economic and financial structure of fascism, has driven the fascists to desperate measures. The trip of Grandi to the United States showed the mass resentment among the workers in this country against Mussolini and his satellites. The desperation of the American officials in the light of the miserable flop of Grandi's visit to the United States expressed itself in the savage sentence of two years against a young worker in Philadelphia whose crime consisted in crying: "Down with fascism!". The fascists, trained by Mussolini, are the most famed exponents of the program of individual violence, terror and assassination. The murder of Matteotti is a sample of the fascist savagry.

The capitalist press has been playing up a series of such "bomb plots" on a world scale. The most famous was the Austrian train-wrecking plot which for days was blazoned across the capitalist newspapers as a "Communist plot" of world wide importance. Many trains were bombed, and Communists were arrested. The solution of this "plot," which was used as a lever against the Communist Parties, received obscure notice in the capitalist press. The plotter was a respectable businessman. He confessed all the gory details.

The Italian fascists inspired the "bomb plot" against the King of Belgium in connection with the recent royal marriage in order to lay a basis for wholesale attacks against the anti-fascist movement in Belgium.

The American police have been itching for some dramatic event to set off a series of new Palmer raids. The alertness of the working class, the exposure of the capitalist methods, thus far has frustrated any such attempt. Now the police are growing desperate and will go to any lengths in an attempt to frame up militant workers.

Only the further organization and mobilization of the workers behind the Communist Party, in the struggle for unemployment insurance, in the struggle against wage cuts, and the whole rotten capitalist system will be built up the security of the workers against the constant stream of police-made "bomb-plots" and provocations.

FEAR RED MOVEMENT IN CHINA

Imperialists Admit Communists Only Unifying Force

Japanese Openly Claim Manchuria

The imperialist press admitted yesterday that the Kuomintang is in rapid process of disintigration after having brought misery and chaos as the result of its rule and that the Chinese Communist Party is today the only organized political force in China.

A dispatch to the New York Times from its Far Eastern correspondent, Hallet Abend, states:

"All China faces the New Year floundering in uncertainty. The Kuomintang admittedly has lost the large measurs of popular confidence and support it once enjoyed, and the great danger now is that no other political party exists except the secret Communist organization."

After years of the bloodiest terror against the Chinese masses, the imperialists are now forced to admit the bankruptcy and failure of their Kuomintang tools. They are forced to acknowledge the Communist movement as the only progressive and unifying force in China. They stand aghast at the sweeping growth of the influence of the Communist Party and the anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang mass movement. They realize that the only stable government in China today is the Central Chinese Soviet Government which controls an increasing territory with a present population of over 80,000,000. They see the robber treaties and the sell-outs negotiated through their Kuomintang tools increasingly menaced by the tremendous mass upsurge in inner China and Manchuria.

Abend further admits the failure

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

One Task of the Daily Worker On Its 8th Anniversary

By BILL DUNNE.

Its eight years of existence and struggle as the central organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A., has established the Daily Worker firmly at the head of the revolutionary movement in the United States.

There has been no single major struggle of the American working class, (and it has played a decisive part in thousands of the day to day struggles of the workers), in which the Daily Worker has not appeared as the only paper blazening the facts of the workers' battle from day to day and giving leadership to the fight.

The rising tide of the class struggle in the United States and throughout the world, which accompanies the deepening crisis of American and world capitalism, while the Soviet Union forges ahead on its socialist path, places before the Daily Worker a whole series of new and decisive tasks.

It is impossible in the scope of this article to take up all these tasks, but it is becoming clearer as our Party advances and brings within its ranks ever larger numbers of workers hitherto unacquainted with Marxism-Leninism, that a major task of the Daily Worker is the clear and simple explanation of all events of the sharpening class struggle in terms of the proletarian revolution and its world party, the Communist International.

We must take for our guide in carrying out this task the advice of Lenin in regard to raising the political level of all the daily struggles of the working class and connecting them with the broad aims of the organization and struggle of the working class for the overthrow of its capitalist oppressors and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

In the hundreds of daily tasks upon which the Daily Worker has to comment and to which it has to give direction, and in addition to the increasing number of major struggles which must be reflected and given guidance in the Daily Worker, there is the great necessity for it functioning more systematically and correctly as the principal means of training the working class in the theory of Communism, training both the Party members and the advanced section of the workers around the Party in the application of Marxism-Leninism to the daily struggles.

Lenin, speaking in "What Is To Be Done?" of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

EXPECT 18,000 MINERS OUT ON STRIKE BY MONDAY

Mass Picket Lines Form At Scores of Mines; Build Strike Committees

Hold Mass Meetings Everywhere; Enthusiastic Spirit Shown As Miners Walk Out

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—Anchor Block and Kentucky Jellico miners in the Brush Creek section walked out yesterday to attend a meeting of the National Miners' Union at Warren. About 700 greeted the union speakers at their arrival. The section is solid for the strike.

The local Pineville Sun carries an editorial that "the reds should be run out of town." Another advises the men not to leave work.

Enthusiasm is high on the eve of the strike. Wallins Creek taxi drivers pledged at the local union meeting not to haul scabs but to take women and children back and forth to the picket line.

The District Board is meeting tonight. Mass meetings are being held throughout the field tomorrow as well as demonstrations.

Davisburgh, a former U. M. W. A. stronghold, is solid for the National Miners' Union. At a mass meeting all those who were not already members of the N. M. U. signed up.

A big meeting was held today at Gatliff. Virgil Hutton, who was held on the charge of murder in connection with the death of the coal operators' thug, Owen Shamore, is out on bond.

A warehouse has been established at 145 Pine Street, Pineville, Kentucky. In order to strengthen the picket line of the miners, send food and clothing at once. These first few days are of strategic importance.

* * *

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Thousands of miners came out on strike today at the call of the National Miners Union. The strike has already spread to Tennessee. Enthusiasm for struggle gripped the entire Kentucky coal field. For the first time in the history of this coal territory, mass picketing was conducted. No complete figures have yet been tabulated. At Kentucky Kings 500 took part in the mass picket lines. A figure of 18,000 out by Monday is stated by the union leaders to be assured. Relief must be rushed here

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

BOSSES ATTEMPT DEPORTATION OF L. BEACH WORKERS

NEW YORK. — Six Roumanian workers were arrested and held for deportation on Tuesday, December 29, at Long Beach, Long Island. The Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born was informed that a certain Rumanian stool-pigeon, by the name of John, was the one that has given the names and addresses of the six workers to the police and Immigration Commissioner.

According to the information of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born this same "stool pigeon" has a large list of names of Rumanian workers whom he approaches individually and threatens with deportation unless these workers pay him at least $10 each.

The New York District Committee warns the foreign born not to let themselves be terrorized by stool pigeons and to put up a collective resistance so that they don't dare to approach any more for money.

Bosses' Liars Active with New Year's "Predictions"

NEW YORK.—New Year's Day was again filled with the crude promises of the capitalist spokesmen about a "revival" in industry and about the "approaching end of the crisis." In 1930 and 1931 the same bunk was spread copiously. For example the New York Evening Post on January 2, 1930, summarized the reams of "promises" of the end of the crisis as follows: "Nation's leaders forecast business upturn in the New Year." In the "New Year", millions felt the "upturn" by being thrown out on the streets to starve. Not content with this attempt at lying, the Post in 1931, declared: "Depression prepares way for business recovery in 1931."

Now we have Robert P. Lamont, the chief spokesman for the Hoover regime, state that the "crisis has spent its force", and "recovery will soon be here." This job is usually left to President Hoover and Secretary Mellon. Both have lied so often that their statements about an "end of the crisis" is always taken as a signal for the onset of a deeper drop in the stock market. This year they shut up. They put forward their

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

"RED FRONT" CUTS IN ON HINDENBURG RADIO BROADCAST

Call for United Front of Workers

NEW YORK.—The voice of the Red Front of Germany cut into the fascist radio speech of President von Hindenberg of Germany on New Hindenburg of Germany' on New Hindenburg's radio talk, which had been broadcasted to many countries including the United States, above Hindenberg's phrases about "greater sacrifices", there came the call: "Attention! The shadow of the 'Red Front' is over Germany. Let all workers unite in opposition to the emergency decrees and the dictatorship!" A secret radio broadcasting station was cutting in.

Hindenburg had just finished calling for sterner fascist measures, saying: "I am calling again today, upon the German people to stand together in unity, no matter what destiny may have in store."

Early in his short speech he had declared: "I am conscious of the sacrifices being asked from all of us in order that we may overcome our present trials through our own strength."

Hindenburg's New Year's appeal was basically similar to that of Adolf Hitler's who declared that the fascists were building a bulwark against bolshevism, and that the "German people should stand united" behind the fascists.

BOSSES ARM TO SMASH RELIEF

Elizabeth Organizes New Riot Squad

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The other day a woman went to the Welfare Bureau to try to get the city to pay her rent. She was sick and her husband had no work in over a year.

When the woman spoke to Miss Wilson of the Welfare Bureau, she was given some books. The implication being that she was to read them and forget that she was hungry and about to be evicted.

Due to this typ eof "generosity" on the part of the city, the woman's child was given a doll and some toys.

The son of this woman has been sitting in jail for over a year because he took some money to get some food. Another son is also being hounded by the police.

The Elizabeth Journal recently stated that the bosses were preparing themselves by getting a riot squad of fifty with up to date methods for gassing and all the latest equipment such as riot guns, riot wagons, etc. All this in an attempt to stop the workers from getting real relief.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

ANTI-WAR YOUTH CONFERENCE JAN. 3

Organizations Asked to Send Funds, Delegates

Many youth organizations will be present at the anti-war youth conference which will be held at the Irving Plaza, corner E. 15th St. and Irving Pl., on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1932. Organizations are asked to send funds for the anti-war youth committee to the above address. Delegates who have been elected to the conference should send names and addresses or completed cerdentials to the above address also.

Tenants Win Rent Strike In Bronx

Unemployed Council a Factor In Victory

Winning their rent strike, tenants of an apartment house at 592 Beck St., the Bronx, had their rent cut $2 per month and forced recognition of the house committee.

The landlord at first tried to bribe the house committee by promising them $5 reduction on their rent and two months concession, but the workers realizing that only by united efforts could they hope to win their demands, refused the offer and finally forced through the $2 rent reduction.

Recognizing the fact that the Bronx Unemployed Council was an important factor in winning the rent strike by picketing the house, the tenants are now turning their attention to organizing other apartment houses in the block.

CORRECTION

The Daily Worker Eighth Anniversary Celebration will be held this SUNDAY AFTERNOON at the Bronx Coliseum, East 177th St., at 2 P.M. Be clear about the time and place. Come and bring your fellow-workers and celebrate the eighth birthday of your paper. With coupons the admission is 25 cents. Be sure to get your coupons.

I. L. D. Attorneys to Speak at Scottsboro Meet Jan. 10

NEW YORK.—While the International Labor Defense investigators are combing the South for every last shred of evidence to expose the perjury and frame-up against hte innocent Scottsboro boys, mass meeting of working will be held in every large section of the country to support the fight against the lynch verdicts in the hearing on Jan. 21 before the Alabama Supreme Court.

New York workers will get a first-hand report on the case on Jan. 10 when Gen. George W. Chamlee, Irving Schwab and Joseph Brodsky, three of the International Labor Defense attorneys, address a mass meeting at Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue.

Gen. Chamlee will travel to New York to outline the Scottsboro defense at this meeting. He will also expose the sabotage of the defense by the N. A. A. C. P., whose lawyers urged the nine Scottsboro victims of class terrorism to plead guilty, and one of whom, according to the Civil Liberties Union investigator, was afraid to go on record as attorney in the case.

On January 17, another huge protest meeting will be held in this city under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which is headed by Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson and John Dos Passos.

January 8, 9 and 10 are officially set as "Scottsboro days" and meetings are being arranged as far west as San Francisco.

The mother of one of the Scottsboro victims will be, together with a number of celebrated southern writers, among the speakers at the January 17 meeting. Writers of the National Committee are now embarking on a publicity campaign to lay bare the frame-up nature and absurdities of the evidence on which the boys were railroaded to death sentences.

N. Y. Workers, Demonstrate Today to Smash Polish Terror!

To throw the protest of the American working class into the face of the Polish fascist government that has engaged in a savage campaign of imprisonment, torture and murder of revolutionary workers and minor nationalities, the International Labor Defense yesterday called on the workers of New York to demonstrate at the Polish Consulate, 151 E. 67th St., at noon today.

Pointing out that the bloody terror of the fascist hangmen is directed in crushing and exterminating the flower of the revolutionary working class and small nationalities of Poland is part of the imperialist war front against the Soviet Union, the I. L. D. points out that literally thousands of workers and peasants are now imprisoned, seven railroad workers hung and that the most atrocious horrors are visited on women prisoners.

Turn Out for 8th Anniversary of Daily Worker at Coliseum, Sun. 2 P.M.

Tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon, the eighth anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated at the Bronx Coliseum.

For more than two weeks the mass organizations of the working class of New York have been having conferences and section meetings, rallying tens of thousands of workers to attend this outstanding event.

The jamming of the Bronx Coliseum will be a test of the stauchness with which the New York workers are in the battle to spread the Daily Worker and help it reach ever wider masses of workers.

It will also be a half way mark in the Daily Worker Drive that is now well under way.

The program that has been arranged is of exceptional brilliance. A dramatic and gripping pageant entitled "The Trial of The Yellow Press" will be one of the highlights of the afternoon.

Bringing the greetings of the Daily Worker, Bill Dunne, editor of the Daily Worker, will address the workers present and summarize the achievements of the paper of the fighting working class for the past year.

Isaac Gladstone, popular and well known Brooklyn radio singer, will present a select group of revolutionary songs.

The Labor Sports Union has also volunteered its services for this occasion and will stage one of its famous gymnastic spectacles.

Admission is 35 cents at the door and 25 cents with the coupon that is now being distributed.

Mass choral ringing, one of the highest accomplishments of the cultural activities of the various proletarian groups will be one of the highlights of the program with the International Chorus offering an entirely new repertoire of revolutionary group songs.

Every worker and every working class organization that realizes the imperative necessity of supporting the revolutionary press and of spreading the Daily Worker to untouched sections of the working class should be present at the Bronx Coliseum tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon.

3 Southern Railways Cut Wages 10 P.C.; More Coming

NEW YORK. — Three Southern railways, preparing to cut wages of all their workers, have ordered a wage cut of 10 per cent for all their office staffs. The railroads effected are the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

A wage cut of 10 per cent was recently declared for 15,000 Southern Pacific railway shop workers.

The leading railway union officials in the meanwhile ar negotiating for a 10 per cent wage cut for all of the 1,500,000 railroad workers. These union misleaders deliberately requested Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O., and spokesman for all the railroad bosses, to post a general wage cut notice of 15 per cent, so that a "voluntary" cut of 10 per cent could be put over.

Relief to the Striking Ky. Miners — A Main Task of U. S. Working Class

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

The Kentucky coal miners under the leadership of the National Miners Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, have gone out on strike against the bitter starvation and terror imposed on them by the most powerful lords of American capitalism.

Every weapon at the disposal of the billionaire coal operators—Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, Insull and Co.—will be used to beat down this strike of the starving Kentucky miners.

The most powerful weapon that these lords of capitalism can invoke against the miners is—starvation. Starvation crushes not only the miners, it crushes the miners' families, their already half-starved wives and children. Miners' children died of starvation every day

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

Cops Use Alleged Bomb Plot to Push Attack on Workers

NEW YORK.—In a frantic attempt to discredit the mass struggles of the American workers for unemployment insurance and against wage-cuts and starvation and to open a new campaign of suppression against the Communist Party the cry of "Communist terror" was once more blazened forth in the columns of the capitalist press yesterday.

The new anti-Communist plot was cooked up by the city and federal police following the discovery of eight dynamite bombs posted and expressed to well known members of the Italian fascisti in five American cities, one of which exploded in the post office in Easton, Pa., killing two postal clerks.

The New York cops and the federal sleuths, who have been racking their brains for the past months for a scheme to serve as a basis for a nation

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

Daily Worker 8th Anniversary Jubilee Tomorrow Afternoon at 2 P.M.

Coal Merchants Want Scabs to Help Put Over Pay Cuts

NEW YORK.—The members of the Coal Merchants' Association are determined to keep up their fat profits by cutting wages. The daily press on Thursday features ads stating "1,000 jobs for unemployed men—Register now for these jobs," and it appeals to the "public" for sympathy. It states that the workers refused a wage-cut and continues, "Is this fair? You be the judge. We discussed the matter of a wage revision with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc., Local 553, also the Coal Handlers' Union," and suggested a cut in the scale of wages. "They refused to consider this suggestion in spite of the fact that it is estimated 90 out of 100 men in other lines of business receive much less than them. Is this fair?" The bosses want the sympathy of the "public" by admitting that 90 per cent of the workers are forced to work at starvation wages!

The coal bosses call upon the unemployed, whom the bosses and their system, with the assistance of the A. F. of L. leadership, have condemned to starvation, to come to the aid of these bosses when the rank and file of the workers of Local 553 and the Coal Handlers' Union voted to fight rather than starve.

The unemployed workers are called upon by the Transportation Workers' Industrial League and the Unemployed Councils of New York to refuse to be used by the boss class to scab upon their fellow-workers in order to pile up more wealth for the coal bosses.

The Transportation Workers' League urges the rank and file of the two locals to solidify their ranks and be on guard, not only against the bosses, but also against the leaders of your locals. Past history in the labor movement has proved that the leaders in the American Federation of Labor unions have sold out and betrayed the workers in their struggles against the bosses. The workers should take the struggle into their ow nhands. Elect a rank and file strike committee of all the militant workers and this committee should be the responsible leaders to deal with the bosses. Do not permit a small clique to dictate to you. It is your union. They will betray you. Stick together and you will win.

The Transportation Workers' Industrial League of 5 E. 19th St. stands ready to help you in your fight. The unemployed transport workers will come on the picket line and so prove the solidarity of the unemployed to the employed. Vote against wage-cuts—stand pat for your wages and conditions.

What's On—

All out Sunday to the Eighth Anniversary of the Daily Worker at the Bronx Coliseum at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY

Young Communist League, Branch 5
Will celebrate the opening of the new Workers' Center at 3852 Third Ave. with a dance and entertainment at 8 p.m. All invited.

The Art class under the auspices of the Workers School at the John Reed Club now forming will meet with Hugo Gellert at the Auditorium of the Bronx Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East, Saturday, January 2, at 4:30 p. m. All those interested in this class are urged to be present.

Workers' Theatre TonightSon Workers' Theatre Night
Ida Raub, of the New School of Social Research, will speak on "The Actor and the Audience" at the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, W.I.R., 16 W. 21st St., at 8 p.m. Discussion and performance to follow. Admission 25 cents.

Medical Workers Industrial League
All medical workers are called upon to assemble at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and Westchester Ave., at 1 p.m. to march in a body at the Daily Worker Anniversary.

Unit 7, Sec. 5, Communist Party
Will give an affair at 2800 Bronx Park East, Sec. T-52, at 8 p.m. Comrade Mitlitz to report on his visit to the Soviet Union. All invited.

Women's Council, No. 31, Bronx
To have a party at 1334 Southern Blvd. at 8:30 p.m. an. 2. All invited.

Women's Council, No. 15, Brooklyn
To hold a party at 705 Christopher Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Good program and refreshments. All workers invited.

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I.L.D.
Will give a house party tonight for the benefit of the striking miners in Kentucky at 2061 Bryant Ave. (179th St.) at 9 p.m. All invited.

SUNDAY

"Education, a Weapon of Class Struggle"
Will be the topic of a lecture by Sam Don at the Workers' School Auditorium, 35 E. 12th St., at 8 p.m.

"Role of Morp in the U.S.S.R."
Will be the topic of a lecture by Malkin and Vassilief at 1373 43rd St. at 2 p.m. To be in English and Russian. Admission free.

Brownsville Workers' Center
To hold an open forum on the "Role of the Communist Party in the Crisis" at 1843 Pitkin Ave., Jan. 1, at 8 p.m. Engelbourg to speak.

Bensonhurst Youth I.W.O.
Class in Fundamentals of Political Economy to be conducted at 2006 70th St., Bensonhurst, at 12:30 p.m.

Bronx Workers' Club
"The Communist Party and Its Fraternal Movement" will be the topic of an open forum held at 1610 Boston Rd. at 8 p.m. Admission free.

East Side Youth Center
Will hold an open forum and dance at 350 Grand St., at 7 p.m. Tonic to be "Youth in the Soviet Union." Admission free.

"What Is the L.S.N.R.?"
Will be the topic of an open forum held at 202 W. 63rd St., at 8 p.m., Jan. 3. Discussion. Admission free.

Women's Council, No. 17
"The Role of Women in the Coming War" will be the topic of an open forum at 140 Neptune Ave. at 8 p.m. All invited.

"Fight for Soviet China"
Will be the topic of a speech by Hanau Chafiat the Workers' Forum, 35 E. 12th St., Jan. 3 at 8 p.m.

W.E.S.L. at 8th Ann. of Daily Worker
The Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, instead of previously announced, will assemble in front of the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and Westchester Ave., at 2:30 p.m. to march inside in a body.

NEW JERSEY

Paterson Celebrates
Eighth Anniversary of the Daily Worker! Singing, dancing, speeches, at No. 3 Governor St. at 6 p.m. Admission 15 cents. Come en masse.

Try Smash Jersey City Protest Meet

Police Arrest 5: Two Workers Missing

JERSEY CITY.—Five workers were arrested and two reported missing when police raided the Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St., in an attempt to break up the scheduled meeting for Monday, January 4 to protest the savage attack against Paul Pullman, leader of the Bayonne unemployed workers.

Among the five workers arrested is a Pennsylvania miner who came here to prepare an affair for relief for the Kentucky miners. All five workers were held without bail on charges of "disorderly conduct." Two workers are known to be missing, but no information of their whereabouts can be obtained from the police.

The protest meeting will be held Monday. The International Labor Defense of the Newark district has announced that a series of protest meetings to smash police terror against the unemployed will be held in Hudson County next week.

Knitgoods Machinists Organize Group For Soviet Union Work

A meeting of knitgoods machine mechanics and machinists, organizing for work in the Soviet Union, will be held Sunday, January 3, 1932, 2 p.m., at 35 East 12th St.

Qualified workers interested in joining the group and can prove qualifications are invited to attend the meetings. All members of the group must have their own tools according to the committee.

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LETTER EXPOSES MISTAKE MADE IN RECRUITING

A Few Points on How to Win New Workers to Movement

Kansas City, Mo.

Daily Worker:

In conclusion of a bitter argument between P. Steve Gaugh (I. L. D. member and sympathizer) and Taylor Gaugh, his brother, in which the latter attempted to justify recent remarks made in the Kansas City Star by Mrs. Grammer McDonald about the Soviet Union and to excuse and clarify the United States government in the starvation scheme of 12,000,000 workers, bank failures, stock market crashes, oppression and police horrors, etc., it ended with the brother Taylor's remarks, "I'll not come up here again, and I want nothing more to do with you."

Unable to win any point whatsoever against the International Labor Defense and his own brother, he took the regular "out" of all the capitalist minded, and that is to get "sore and sever all relations and latter declare war, no doubt," even on his own brother. Capitalists will stop at nothing to further their own ends of profit-making, and the sooner all workers can decide as Comrade Gaugh has done in the quotations taken from his letter quoted below the sooner will they be better off.

I quote, in part, Comrade Gaugh's letter to his brother:

"It is further understood that our political views, as well as social, are directly opposite and each adheres to his own opinions and ideas; just as it is impossible to have any compromise between capital and labor, so is it impossible for us to have anything in common with one in the trenches of capitalism. So know you and all men that we are in this way divided by class distinction. East is East and the West is West, and never the two shall twine, they say."

S. P. G.

Editorial Note—We publish this letter in order to point out a mistake made by many sincere comrades in the task of drawing new workers into the ranks of the revolutionary movement.

Gaugh's brother, we understand, is a worker. His mind obviously has been filled to the brim with capitalist poison which is not always easy to dispell. We must remember that we cannot expect to win workers by indulging in bitter arguments with them. When we speak to a worker who does not understand the class basis of society, we must not approach him in a superior and antagonistic manner, but rather in the manner of a fellow-worker searching for and finding some common ground upon which both can agree.

After this common ground is discovered then we can move on step by step educating, propagandizing and agitating the worker in a comradely and friendly manner. We cannot expect workers whose minds are filled with capitalist poison to bemade class-conscious Bolsheviki in a moment. Sometimes it takes quite a while to wipe the cobwebs from a worker's mind. Let us, then, fight the bosses, their lackeys, the leaders of the socialist party and the A. F. of L. We must not fight workers. We must win the workers.

"The labor movement will gain the upper hand and show the way to peace and socialism." LENIN.

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Two Coney Island Bread Pickets Taken Away From Cops

A large, militant crowd gathered around two women pickets of the Coney Island bread strike yesterday morning, whom policemen, trying to intimidate the strikers, wanted to arrest. However, the pressure of the crowd was strong enough to rescue both women from the clutches of the cops.

The Strike Committee of the Coney Island bread strike urges all unemployed and others, who can spare time, to report to headquarters early this morning for various assignments.

The cases of the eleven recently arrested pickets came up for trial in the Magistrate's Court, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Strikers are making good progress and are nearer success today than any other time. The Committee urges to keep up intensive picketing; not to be scared by an arrest here and there, as victory seems to be in sight.

A.C.W. AIDS CUT IN VESTMAKERS' PAY

Is Prelude to Cut of Entire Shop

Working in close conjunction with the manager of the William P. Goldman clothing shop, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials effected a 15 per cent wage cut for the vestmakers as a prelude to a general cut in the entire shop. The immediate pretext for putting over the cut was an arbitrary order given by Monatt, manager of the vestmakers local of the A.C.W. for the workers to accept a 15 per cent reduction on a "special" lot of vests that came through this week.

The wage reduction was put through without even the formality of a shop or local meeting, and the workers indignant and resenting it, were not permitted to voice their opposition.

Bosses Demand More Cuts

Rosenberg, manager of the shop, had previously demanded a flat twenty per cent wage reduction for the entire shop, and workers see in the A.C.W. move an opening wedge to comply with this.

Workers in the model shop had their wages levelled down to that of production work.

The insistence and demands of the vestmakers and workers in other departments for a shop meeting to discuss the wage cutting campaign and prepare to resist it was curtly rejected and stifled by the Amalgamated officials.

The Amalgamated Rank and File Committee yesterday called on the Goldman shop workers to prepare to resist a general wage cutting maneuver and to join the rank and file movement.

WORKERS THEATRE NIGHT
No. 4—Saturday Eve., Jan. 2
Speaker: IDA RAUH, Instructor in playwrighting at New York School for Social Research
Subject: **The Actor and the Audience in the Workers Theatre**
Performance: **The Red Players in—STEP ON IT!**
Discussion—Admission 25 cents.
At Workers Laboratory Theatre of the W.I.R., 16 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.

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COAL OPERATORS HAVE ONLY WAGE CUTS TO OFFER

Otherwise the Owners Conference Is a Failure

By ANNA ROCHESTER.
(Author of Labor and Coal)

That the coal operators are totally indifferent to the problems of the mine workers and ready to increase unemployment and cut wages still lower in order to raise their profits, stood out with special clearness in the discussions at the Third International Conference on Bituminous Coal, held in Pittsburgh last month.

In the 56 plans presented for "saving" the coal industry, outstanding aims were limitation of production, control of prices, and increased consolidation of coal companies. But the desire for competition—freedom from strong interests to destroy weaker interests—was in sharp conflict with any polite agreement on production and prices.

Collective bargaining and arbitration to prevent strikes were the only recommendations on labor relations. Most of the operators' plans include no reference to the workers, except that they would involve more unemployment, more speed-up, and more wage cuts.

No Decision Reached.

Instead of coming to a decision, the conference gave the following possible points for consideration by operators and the governors of coal states: 1. A commission appointed by governors to consider solutions. 2. Regulation of the industry to favor low cost operators. 3. Discontinuance of the sale of coal below cost. 4. Appointment of a dictator to run the industry. 5. Some kind of federal board to fix production and prices.

Mellon, Morgan and Rockefeller interests dominated the advisory board which endorsed this conference.

Another group, the National Coal Association, in which many of the larger coal producers are not represented, endorsed early in December a plan for organizing twenty soft coal districts, in each of which the operators would form regional or district sales agencies.

These two groups illustrate the conflict among coal operators between the large interests, operating in several fields and tending toward greater concentration on a national scale, and smaller companies operating each with a single district, and therefore, thinking first of district consolidations to protect themselves.

n the chaos of plans, the United Mine Workers contributes the slogan: "Sell your coal at a profit, or don't sell it at all." Also the U. M. W. A. bill for federal licensing of mergers and sales agreements (which was introduced by Senator Watson of Indiana in 1928) will be introduced again in the present Congress.

American Delegates to USSR to Report at N.Y. Meetings

NEW YORK.—Roy B. Hudson, chairman of the American Workers' Delegation, just returned from the Soviet Union; Sam Langford, Negro steel workers, and H. M. Wickman, a Negro seaman, will report at a large mass meeting to be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 2, in the auditorium of the Bronx Co-operative, 2700 Bronx Park East. At this meeting, under the auspices of the friends of the Soviet Union, there will be a fine musical program—and every worker in the upper Bronx section is invited to attend.

In the Red Hook Section of Brooklyn, 450 Hicks St., the F.S.U. and the Unemployed Council will hear the report of one of the delegates and witness a series of slides depicting the progress being made in the Soviet Union.

The Brownsville Branch of the F.S.U. will hold a mass meeting to hear the report of one of the delegates at the Brownsville Workers' Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 2, at 8 p.m. An extremely fine program has also been arranged for.

The fact that the Workers' Government in the Soviet Union has solved the national question of oppressed minorities has aroused so much interest in the Harlem section that the Harlem International Branch, No. 1, in co-operation with several Negro clubs, have arranged for a huge mass meeting to hear the report of one of the Negro delegates, H. M. Wickman. "The Philippov Family," depicting vividly 24 hours of life of an average family in Moscow, and which has been enthusiastically received by three audiences in New York City, will also be shown. This meeting will be held at the New York Urban League, 202 W. 136th St., on Monday, Jan. 4, at 8 p.m.

Lathers to Elect to Offices Today

Urge Vote for Rank and File Workers

Urging members of Lathers' Union, Local 244, to vote for the rank and file slate, announcement was made that elections for all officials and delegates of the union will be held today from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

The new administration to be elected will take over office from the provisional administration that succeeded the ousted officials who were formally expelled for their grafting and anti-union activities several months ago.

Among the offices to be filled are those of business agents, members of the executive board, president, treasurer, financial and recording secretaries and others. Business agents act as delegates to the New York Building Trades District Council.

Rank and file office workers stressed the importance of repudiating former clique men and individuals anxious to get jobs for their personal purposes, and of voting for rank and file candidates known to be active in the interest of the union and fighting against bureaucratic maladministration of the local.

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George Givot
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"Dumbsters"
And Others
Today to Tuesday
—On the Screen—
Entire Week
"Frankenstein"
The Man Who Made a Monster
With
Mae Clark
Colin Clive
Boris Karloff
Frederic Kerr
Dwight Frye

FRANKLIN
—RKO Acts—
Eddie Hall
The Embassy Boys
Monroe Hopkins
Ricco
Dusky Cadets

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Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 6, at 8:45
Friday Afternoon, January 8, at 2:30
Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Schoenberg
Brahms

SCHELLING, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Morn., Jan. 9 at 11
Children's and Young People's Concert
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Eves 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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Henry STEPHENSON, Phoebe FOSTER, Adrianne ALLEN
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Daily Worker
Central Organ of the U.S.A.

Sunday, January 3rd
2 P. M., 1932

Bronx Coliseum
East 177th Street

Pageant
TRIAL OF THE YELLOW PRESS

RED DANCERS
INT'L CHORUS
Admission 35c

WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE-- PAY INCREASE FOR SOVIET MINERS—ENTIRE U.S. MINING TOWN JOBLESS—BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKERS WAGES DOWN TO $15—NEGRO DRIVEN FROM FARM IN NORTH CAROLINA

Pay Rises For Soviet Coal Diggers; American Miners Facing Misery and Hunger

Soviet Miners Get Big Wage Increase; Exceed 5 Year Plan

New Wage Scale Doubles Pay of Miners In Donbass Region of U. S. S. R.

Six Hour Day and New Mechanization Makes Work Easier

Donbass, U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrade,

We are a shock brigade of miners named after the GPU. We work in the northern pit at Gorlovsk in the Donbass. We have won three challenge Red Flags for the best work of the mine. One of the flags is given in a competition for all the Soviet Union.

We received your letter at a time when the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. was reckoning up its successes on the front of socialist construction and taking note of the failures so as to avoid them in the future. We also, as part of the great army of shock brigaders of the Five Year Plan looked over our work at the time of the October celebrations and we wish to inform you of it.

First of all, let us tell you of our pit. It is a pit giving big bright coal suitable for cooking, and is worked at a depth of 365 meters; our district is the main district for supplying coking coal.

Up to 1928 coal was obtained exclusively by hand methods, using the overhead and bay method. From 1928 the mine was mechanized, pneumatic drills being introduced. Now about 80 per cent of the total output of coal is got by mechanical methods.

In July this year our pit went over to the pillar method of coal getting, owing to which the efficiency of the work of the diggers greatly increased, and consequently the output of coal from the pit. The best hewers, shock brigades, give an output of 40 tons a day by this system, with a 6-hour day, and get less tired even with such an output than under the old system when they hewed 10-15 tons.

Fulfilled Plan

As the result, the pit fulfilled its plan every day after the 10th of October. By the 14th anniversary of the October Revolution, the brigades and communes sent to the surface 4,000 tons over the plan. We have fulfilled our October task by 145 per cent, sending to the surface 550 tons more than the plan called for.

Pay Increased

According to the decision of the Supreme Economic Council and the Central Trade Union Council, a new wage scale was introduced in our pit in October. It includes piece work pay. Previously the hewers earned 150-200 rubles, but now they earn 300 to 400 rubles.

We are very interested to know of the life of miners of the west. We shall answer you in detail. Please write. We shall expect letters.

With comradely greetings,

Chukov, Svish, Fillmonov, Nicolaenko, A. Kulik, D. Kulik.

Our address is:

USSR, Donbass.
Gorlovsky District,
Northern Mine.

MINERS FROM TWO LANDS

A group of shock brigade miners in the Soviet Union. They have had their wages doubled and work six hours a day.

Tom Campbell, a Pennsylvania miner, with his child. Campbell joined the National Miners' Union to fight against starvation.

PUEBLO WORKERS ORGANIZE BIG JOBLESS MEETS

Bosses Jail Worker, Yet Movement Gains New Support

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PUEBLO, Col.—The Pueblo steel mills are still closed down. Masses of people in Colorado are out of work with no prospects of ever getting a job.

The foothills are full of deadwood, but the workers are not allowed to take this wood. These lands belong to the U. S. government and the state of Colorado. There are signs posted everywhere threatening those who take wood with fines and prison. Though the wood is rotting on the ground, the state is ready to prosecute anyone who dares to take a stick of it.

Pueblo had its first Unemployed Council meeting on December 19. 200 people attended and ten police. Five speakers from Denver explained the role of the Council. W. L. Biondeau was arrested for distributing hand bills for the meeting. We will grow here, for the workers, both employed and unemployed, show great enthusiasm for our program of struggle.

One family in Pueblo is living in a hole in the ground. The mother has T. B. and the children are sick. The father is unemployed. They are without food and fuel. The Community Chest has refused to help the family on the grounds that they have not been in the State of Colorado for a year.

The old age pension in Colorado fell through. The authorities refuse to make appropriations for old age pensions, though the law was passed by the legislature. Conditions are getting to be hell. One family is eating dog meat.

OUR PAPER

By PAUL MUNTER.

The door of the immigration detention cell clanged. A foreign born worker joins the scores waiting deportation to their home lands. The men as a matter of routine ask him where he is from and on what basis he was picked up?

"Oh, he is a Communist." "Another political." "Born in ——."

They know these men, the Communists, these victims of capitalist terrorization. They have several already in their midst. The reasons for their deportation and what they must do when they reach their homelands has been made clear to every one of them by the comrades.

The time these workers have spent in the detention station has not been lost time. Their misery and its cause is no mystery. Let them be deported. "Look out, Mussolini—look out Venizeloes—look out all of you fascist murderers. We are coming back and we are going to fight with the Communists. We have learned. The American boss has taught us and our comrades have made us graduates. We are coming to fill our place in the ranks of the proletaire."

But even where one learns so much the routine must go on. "How much have you got, comrade. The court which supplies us with tobacco, etc., must have funds."

He has three dollars. That is the sum usually levied on newcomers.

BUT—"It is not mine, comrades," he protests. "It is money that I must pay to the Daily Worker."

"Then this court cannot take it from you, we would not live off of OUR PAPER."

Babbles About Prosperity; Town 75 Per Cent Bankrupt

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LIBBY, Mont.—In order to make the workers here believe that prosperity is just over the horizon, the little dinky newspaper that is printed in this town published an item stating that the auto manufacturers are putting more men to work. The item says that this is "rather good evidence that the upturn from the depression has started."

The real fact of the case is that the auto bosses who recently fired thousands, are now taking back a few. They are not, however, taking back the full force that they fired.

This town depends upon J. Neils Lumber Co., which laid off their saw mill force months ago, and now run their plainers one-third time. The town is seventy-five per cent. broke.

The servile editor grabs this kind of stuff to keep the jobless workers here hopeful. At the same time the editor was going into ecstacy about "the return of prosperity" a businessman, a friend of the editor, had his lights turned off and had to close his business.

Lets get together, employed and unemployed, and demand unemployment insurance. There will be no prosperity for the workers unless they are organized. We must build an Unemployed Council in this town to fight for real relief for the jobless.

PARTY GROWS IN STEGER, ILLINOIS

Calls Workers to Fight for Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)

STEGER, Ill.—In my opinion working for charity is forced labor and the form of "relief" that the city is giving in this town is forced labor of the worst kind.

Besides being humiliated and browbeaten, the workers who are unemployed here are cheated by the fake relief mongers. Especially are the the foreign-born workers cheated in the worst manner.

One of the workers in the forced labor company here, being unable to speak English good, was cheated out of the small sum alloted him for two days work. He worked five days and on receiving his pay he found that he was only credited with three days work. He immediately called the "relief" official's attention to the fact that he was short two days pay. The official told him he ought to be satisfied with what he got. The official told the worker that no one saw him work the other two days.

The workers in Steger should wake up and organize into the Unemployed Council to fight for real relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the rich capitalists.

We have just began to organize the Communist Party here and gained 10 members in three weeks.

MORE WORKERS FIRED AT LAS VEGAS DAM JOB

Rationalization at Boulder Dam Swells Jobless Ranks

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—The Six Companies are straining every effort to substitute machines for the workers. Already the original estimate of the number of workers has been drastically reduced, and groups of men are constantly being laid off to join the ever growing army of unemployed.

This mania for rationalization seems to be sweeping throughout all American industry and is especially and ominously significant at this time of unparalleled unemployment.

Now I have nothing against machines as machines. In a socialist state it would merely mean a lightening of the burdens of the workers, and shorter hours with the same or increased pay.

Its effects in the capitalist state we can plainly see in the ever growing army of permanently pauperized men and women. This country, as highly developed as it is mechanically, can easily be made into a paradise for the American workers.

The workers, however, will have to organize into strong revolutionary unions and into the Communist Party day by day.

Miner Urges More Correspondence

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PINEVILLE, Ky.—The pen is a mighty weapon in the class struggle. Here in Kentuck we banks on the Daily Worker to carry the struggle to all the coal miners.

Some of us, realizing that the Daily Worker is our paper, are writing to it about our conditions and struggle. What we need is more miners writing so that we will attract attention of all the miners in the field. I would suggest that every miner try to find time to write to the Daily Worker.

WOBBLIES ADOPT K. K. K. TACTICS

Decry Struggle of Unemployed

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The article in the I.W.W. "Industrial Worker" reviling the Hunger Marchs would do credit to the Ku Klux Klan or any downright organization of fascists who are against the revolutionary movement of the workers.

Under the head of "Not Hungry March" the reptile, F. W. Burroughs, tries to represent that there is no hunger or misery in the United States. The bread lines in this town are full of wobblies.

Give such counter-revolutionists as Burroughs enough rope and they will hang themeselves. They say they would not go on the breadline, that they will get theirs on the stem. But the stem played out and they are on the breadline just the same.

It is really to bad that Burroughs did not have his flying squad with him to help the police. The only thing the flying squad of the I.W.W. is good for is to terrorise workers who are not yet class-conscious, and highjack them, with the result that Wobblies and their flying squad are hated most heartily by the migratory workers who have been victimized by them.

The I.W.W., once a militant organization, is today like a dying snake, dying, but still full of venom. The I. W. W. today is plainly a counter-revolutionary and reactionary.

Plan Wagecuts for Jersey Building Trades

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ANTLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The bosses are planning a wage-cut in the building trades in Antlantic City. As a result of this the misleaders of the building trades are putting up a fake fight.

President McCarthy and contractor Murkland are planning a conference." We have seen such conferences before and from the past record of the A. F. of L. we predict that a wage-cut will be the outcome.

The city plans to cut wages of the common laborer on city jobs $1 a day.

Whole Mich. Mining Town Jobless; Form Unemployed Council

Miners Who Toiled for Years In Copper Face Starvation

Assemble In Mass Meetings; Demand Social Insurance, Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PALMER, Mich.—Palmer, a small mining town, is today in a situation where all of the workers are unemployed. With the closing of the Isabelle mine, all of the miners, who for years have toiled and produced huge profits for the Cleveland-Cliff, find ourselves in the army of starvation. The fate of the jobless miners, is the same as those 12,000,000 already unemployed and on the brink of starvation.

On Dec. 7th, these workers gathered in the Township Hall, for the purpose of discussing the problem of unemployment facing us, and our families. A committee of the unemployed was elected, to further carry and make preparations for a broader meeting and struggle. Another meeting was called for the 14th of December. But what do we see? During this time, the mine officials with those of the village had gotten together and made a decision that the unemployed workers could not have the Township Hall for their meeting. This trick by the bootlickers of the mine barons, was only an attempt to crush the rise of the struggles of the miners, who refuse to accept the bosses program of starvation.

Nevertheless the plans of the workers remained unchanged and despite the refusal of the hall the unemployed gathered in front of the Township Hall and protested the actions of the petty-officials, working hand in hand with the bosses, in refusing the open the doors, where the workers could assemble for their meetings. The workers were determined to fight for the right of the hall.

On Dec. 23 the jobless workers, regardless of the cold weather, again assembled in even greater numbers for an outside meeting. At this meeting a resolution of demands was read and unanimously adopted by the workers. This resolution voiced the demands of the workers and condemning the bosses and supervisors of their recent actions in refusal of the hall. Also this resolution carried the demands of the unemployed, for immediate relief. A committee of three was elected at the meeting to present the resolution of demands to the meeting of the Township Board which was meeting at the time of the meeting. The demands were rejected by the Board and the matter of getting the hall was left to the prosecuting attorney to decide. It is clear that this representative of the laws of the bosses will also reject the miners' demands and endorse the bosses' decision in refusing the building.

But we will not accept the decisions of the bosses, but will organize for greater fights. The bosses attempts to stop the growing struggles of the unemployed workers will be met by a broader and stronger struggles to resist the attacks imposed on the workers of Palmer. We will organize into militant Unemployed Councils and unemployed committees and the fight will go on.

ROB WORKERS IN ALLERTON CHAIN "RELIEF" DRIVE

Head House Keeper Makes Workers Give to Fake Charity

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—"I want everyone in my department to contribute one dollar to the Unemployed Fund each pay day and including the next four and a half semi-monthly pay days."

Thus spoke Miss Sampson, an obsolete spinster of one hundred per cent ultra bourgeois Americanism. She is the head house keeper in the 57 Street house for women. Miss Sampson is a female Simon Legree. Her word is a law. The workers dare not talk back because they are threatened with the penalty of sacrificing their jobs. All one can hear in the linen room is—"Yes 'mam'. "Yes Miss Sampson," etc.

The workers are driven with intense speed to do more work with barely any time left to look after their own personal needs. Miss Sampson is now more ferocious than ever because the house isn't as full as in the past. Her mouth is always open to bark out rapid orders, and if she has to repeat an order woe to the unfortunate worker for not being on the alert and he or she is scolded unmercifully.

Wages Below Scale.

The maids, house men and cleaners are paid five dollars below the prevailing wage scale which is fifty-five dollars per month for the female and eighty dollars for the male workers. That is the scale for the Allerton chain of houses. The house painter receives eighty dollars per month, while the other Allerton houses pay between one hundred and twenty, thirty dollars for the same work. The painter has not the eight hour day, instead he is compelled to work all sorts of hours which oft times include Sundays and holidays.

HORN AND HARDART CO. PROFITS SHOW GAIN AT WORKERS' EXPENSE

One Waitress Now Forced to Do the Work of Two and Earns Less

Food Workers Industrial Union Calls on Workers to Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For its last fiscal year, ending September 30, 1931, the Horn and Hardart Baking Co. of Philadelphia reports a net income of $1,509,495 equal to $15.41 per share of stock.

Current business is there according to Horn and Hardart's "progressing" on a high level. They also claim to be maintaining the same force of workers and wages although admitting a decline in the average check amount of each customer. Another claim by this firm is reduction in prices and the serving of larger portions.

How is this miracle accomplished?

First, the claims about having as many workers as last year. This is due to the opening of many new restaurants of various types in Philadelphia. In reality, three months after the fiscal report's figures of earning the number of workers is less, because any waiter or waitress will tell you privately that they now have to step very lively, as they are forced to do the work of two, one waiter or waitress, as the case may be, being laid off.

As for wages, this is not a heavy matter to Horn and Hardart's. In the "better" neighborhoods where traffic is heavier the waiters and waitresses earn $3, $3.50 and $4 in tips, where formerly they made $7 per day. And it must not be forgotten that it required two waiters or waitresses to do the work. In other words, for double the amount of labor the workers of Horn and Hardart are now getting (chiefly from the customers) half the amount of wages. In the less frequented restaurants conditions are on the whole much worse.

As for larger amounts of food for reduced prices, this claim is chiefly a figment of the imagination of H. and H's accountants and publicity agents.

The world is flooded with wheat, but at Horn and Hardart's the same small and meagre portions of bread are served for the same coin.

Even the apple sauce, as the publicity agents well know, is applied in larger portions only to the press for publicity purposes. At Horn and Hardart's the portions of this food, just like the bread, remains as small as during the gold rush of 1922-28.

That's why a dividend of $15.41 per share can be declared by this firm.

But the restaurant workers can fight against the worsening of their conditions and the worker customers against the high level prices by first organization of the waiters, waitresses, cooks, etc., into the Food Workers' Industrial Union and by organization of the workers who are compelled to eat at the nearest Horn and Hardart restaurant into Consumers' Leagues.

This "Depression"

By F. L.

The farmer has a bumper crop, enough to feed you all;
But this is why, he told us, he is burning wheat for coal:
"The price they offer for the wheat is hardly worth the threshin',
The reason being, so they say, that there is a depression."

The food shipped by the carload for the city to consume
Is dumped into the river so that prices won't come down,
And millions who are underfed sigh a brief confession—
"Our bread box, child, is empty, for there is a depression."

Machines on which our faithful hands have toiled with increased speed
Have made so much of everything that working men do need;
Yet when we ask for food they say 'tis only an obsession
To think that we need food and clothes when there is a depression.

Negro Farmer, Driven from Land in North Carolina, Calls Workers to Smash Terror

Rich Farmers Steal Negro's Stock and Drive Him from County After Framed Rape Charge Collapses

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Alph Minter is a poor Negro farmer who owns two small farms, one in Orange County and one in Chatham County. He was held in Pittsboro, N.C., on a trumped up charge of rape for 21 days last fall, as a result of which he lost all of his crops and his life is in constant danger.

The rape charge was not placed against the farmer, as usual by a woman, but by the hoodlums of the community. The trouble began when a white woman was driving a gray mule to town to get the Negro farmer's wife. The white woman passed the Negro farmer on the road and asked him if she could ride with him. Remember she was going to Chapel Hill for this same Negro farmer's wife.

The woman remained in the wagon until after they had passed a white man's house, the house of Bill Cheek. Master Bill Cheek, as the Negroes call him, is a white saw mill boss and a big farmer. He is one of the bosses in Chatham County.

Mill Boss Calls for Violence.

Bill Cheek became enraged when he saw Alph Minter sitting in the wagon beside the white woman. Cheek said the Negro ought to be lynched and hurried to the nearest filling station to let his ideas be known.

The officers then seized Minter and the woman. They tried to intimidate the woman to place a charge of rape against the Negro, but she would not do it.

They put the white woman in jail. She cursed the jailers. She told them that she would go to hell and return and go under the jail before she would falsely swear the Negro's life away. And because she would not swear the Negro's life away they kept her in jail. Minter was also held in jail.

Finally, without any trial, the authorities ordered both the man and woman to leave Chatham County. The main object of this move was to prevent the Negro farmer from gathering his crops and to drive him off his farms.

The white woman lived on one of the Negro's farms in a small house, for which she paid rent to Minter.

Minter asks the workers to assist him in winning safety in his home and on his land. He has already lost his mules and crops. The white lady now lives in High Point, N. C.

STEEL WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE FOR BIG STRUGGLES OF 1932

Many Bethlehem Pay Envelopes Contain Less Than $15 for Two Weeks Work

Negro Workers at Sparrows Point Herded in Camps Under Guard

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md.—In the Bethlehem Steel Plant at Sparrows Point wage-cuts, the stagger system, speed-up and lay-offs have been the order of the day for the last three years. Now in the third year of the crisis the steel workers are actually facing starvation.

Wages Cut To Bone.

The wages have now been cut to the bone and those working piece work are earning from 10 to 15 dollars per two weeks. The laborers are making 33 cents an hour and the most skilled workers 28 to 35 dollars every two weeks.

Everywhere the check-up system is put into effect—that is, the bosses are checking how long it takes to do a certain job. Then when the worker has finished the job he is sent home. New workers are hired and required to keep up the speed established by the previous workers.

Only Half Of Mills Working

Many of the laborers who get a change of work to a better paying job find to their dismay that they are fired after 5 or 6 hours work. No one knows how long he will work nowadays. Only half of the tin mills are working on a three and four day a week basis. The sheet mills work only two and three days per week and one half of the mills are working. Other departments are laying off every day.

Everywhere one looks one sees misery among the steel workers. Everywhere steel workers houses are being sold at auction. Others are being threatened with eviction.

Discriminate Against Negroes

The Negro workers are especially discriminated against. Many of them are living in camps at Sparrows Point like sardines with a wire fence around them and police watching over them.

Those workers who were fooled into expecting improvements are beginning to see that there is no improvement for the working class unless they organize and fight for it. We have the organization for the steel workers here, the Metal Workers Industrial League.

Come on steel workers and join with us and prepare for the big struggles of 1932

Lenin on the Role of the Party's Central Organ

(Taken from Vol. IV, book 1, Lenin's collected works. International Press.)

* * *

IN OUR opinion, the starting point of all activities, the first practical step to take towards creating the organization we desire, the factor which will enable us constantly to develop, broaden and deepen that organization, is to establish a national political newspaper.

A paper is what we need above all; without it we cannot systematically carry on that extensive and theoretically sound propaganda and agitation which is the principal and constant duty of the social-democrats in general and the essential task of the present moment in particular, when interest in politics and in questions of socialism has been aroused among wide sections of the population. Never before has the need been so strongly felt for supplementing individual agitation in the form of personal influence, local leaflets, pamphlets, etc., by a general and regularly conducted agitation, such as can be carried on only with the assistance of a periodical press. It would be hardly an exaggeration to say that the frequency and regularity of the publication (and distribution) of the paper would serve as an exact measure of the extent to which that primary and most essential branch of our militant activities has been firmly established.

Finally, it is a political paper we need. Without a political organ, a political movement deserving that name is impossible in modern Europe. Unless we have such a paper, we shall be absolutely unable to fulfill our task, namely, to concentrate all the elements of political unrest and discontent, and with them enrich the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. The first steps we have already accomplished. We have aroused in the working class a passion for "economic," factory, exposure. We have now to take the second step: To arouse in every section of the population that is at all enlightened a passion for political exposure. We must not allow ourselves to be discouraged by the fact that the voice of political exposure is still feeble, rare and timid. This is not because of a general submission to political 'despotism,' but because those who are able and ready to expose have no tribune from which to speak, because there is no audience to listen eagerly to and approve of what the orators say, and because the latter can nowhere perceive among the people forces to whom it would be worth while directing their complaint against the "omnipotent" Russian government. But a change is now taking place, and a very rapid one. Such a force now exists—the revolutionary proletariat. It has demonstrated its readiness, not merely to listen to and to support an appeal for a political struggle, but to fight boldly in that struggle. We are now in a position to set up a tribune for the national exposure of the tsarist government, and it is our duty to do so. That tribune must a social-democratic paper.

But the role of a paper is not confined solely to the spreading of ideas, to political education, and to procuring political allies. A paper is not meerly a collective propagandist and collective agitator, it is also a collective organizer. In that respect, it can be compared to the scaffolding erected around a building in construction; it marks the contours of the structure, and facilitates communication between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work and to view the common results achieved by their organized labor. With the aid of, and around, a paper, there will automatically develop an organization that will be concerned, not only with local activities, but also with regular, general work; it will teach its members carefully to watch political events, to estimate their importance and their influence on the various sections of the population, and to devise suitable methods to influence these events through the revolutionary party.

This stage of military preparedness can be reached only by the constant activity of a regular army. If we unite our forces for the conduct of a common paper, that work will prepare and bring forward, not only the most competent propagandists, but also the most skilled organizers and the most talented political party leaders, who will know at the right moment when to issue the call to battle, and will be capable of leading that battle.

In conclusion, we desire to say a few words in order to avoid possible misunderstandings. We have spoken all the time about systematic and methodical preparation, but we had no desire in the least to suggest that the autocracy may fall only as a result of a properly prepared siege or organized attack. Such a view would be stupid and doctrinaire. On the contrary, it is quite possible, and historically far more probable, that the autocracy will fall under the pressure of one of those spontaneous outbursts or unforseen political complications which constantly threaten it from all sides. But no political party, if it desires to avoid adventurist tactics, can base its activities on expectations of such outbursts and complications. We must proceed along our road, and steadily carry out our systematic work, and the less we count on the unexpected, the less likely are we to be taken by surprise by any "historical turn."

Lenin and the Daily Worker

By MAX BEDACHT

The first issue of the Daily Worker came off the press Jan. 13, 1924. This date, however, is not the beginning of the history of the Daily Worker. The conception which finally led to the publication of the Daily Worker dates back to July, 1921.

Just before the Third Congress of the Communist International the two American Communist organisations which resulted from the split of the socialist party in 1919 had united into the Communist Party of America. The Third Congress of the Communist International, therefore, had one united delegation from the American section. This unity, however, was not yet well founded in a uniform conception of policy.

Our American Party suffered intensely from the infantile disease of leftism. Our Party had taken over from the left wing of the socialist party the inheritance of abstractness and of lack of direct connection with the working class and its struggles. The decisions and resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist International contributed greatly to a better understanding of our revolutionary tasks, yet the poison of leftism was still virile enough to interfere with, if not almost hinder, the process of ideological bolshevisation. The poison of bourgeois influences manifested itself then in a vicious form of American exceptionalism. This exceptionalism repeated again and again that the decisions and policies laid down by the Second Congress of the Communist International were absolutely correct in principle—but that because of peculiar American conditions they could not be applied in practice.

The delegation to the Third Congress of the Communist International was invited by Comrade Lenin to confer with him and talk over the problems of the American Party. This conference took place toward the end of the Congress. One day, after the Congression and after midnight, we met in the buro of Comrade Lenin. The American delegation was there in full force. The discussion was carried on in the English language. Comrade Lenin spoke English very well.

It will be of historic and political value for our Party to reconstruct the discussions in this conference. It is this importance which keeps me now from a detailed reproduction of this conference. It will be necessary to check up carefully on everything by consulting the memory of all comrades who were at that meeting and who can still be reached. To my knowledge, only Comrade Minor and myself are now in our Party and in the United States who participated in the meeting. Until we succeed in producing a collective reconstruction of events and arguments in that conference I will confine myself here merely to some general questions.

In 1921 our Party operated underground. The mass attacks and deportations of 191. and 1920 had resulted in a practical state of illegality. Lack of experience on the one hand, and lack of a broad mass movement around the Party on the other hand, prevented an immediate struggle for the right of the legal existance of the Party. The disease of infantile leftism also contributed to this lack of struggle for legality.

In the conference of the American Party delegation to the Third Congress with Comrade Lenin the building of a mass Party was the basic subject. The issue of struggle for legality was part of the problem of building a mass Party.

Comrade Lenin's theme in the conference from beginning to end was: How can we build a mass Party in America; what are the conditions for the building of such a Party; what are the conditions of the Party itself for the carrying out of this task?

There was a very serious objection on the delegation to any efforts of building a mass Party. The guardian of the infantile disease of leftism in the American Party, Comrade Hourwich, was at the conference himself to watch for the welfare of this disease. He objected most strongly to any proposal that might bring the Party in contact with the masses of workers. His fear of the Party's contamination with the backwardness of the American workers as a result of real contact with these workers was so great that he impatiently interrupted Comrade Lenin ever so often when the latter formulated possible methods of approach to these workers. Finally, Comrade Lenin rebuked Comrade Hourwich's impatience by saying that **to reach the masses of workers is the indispensable prerequisite for the revolutionization of the working class.** These masses of workers, Lenin said, are on the other side of the street. We are on this side. We must cross the street to reach the masses. We must cross the street by all means and under all conditions. Comrade Lenin declared that to argue that we should not cross the street because we might get our feet dirty is no proof of radicalism and revolutionary integrity, but might be opportunism, which tries to escape doing anything and find a good excuse for this inactivity.

After this the discussion ran a little smoother. The problem of the formation of the mass Party was discussed. In this connection Comrade Lenin declared that **the formation of a mass Party necessitates under all conditions the establishment of a daily mass paper.** He pointed out that without a daily paper the Party could not maintain the necessary contact with the masses: the Party could not speak to the masses rally on every important question; the Party could not utilize the mass response which a realistic revolutionary activity would produce among the workers; it could not crystalize organizational gains out of this mass response. The delegation was convinced by Comrade Lenin that the formation of a mass Party also necessitated the establishment of a mass paper.

Thus, the conference with Comrade Lenin resulted in a firm determination on the part of the delegates of our Party after its return to America to help mobilize every ounce of energy of the Party for the formation of an open mass Party and for the publication of a daily mass organ of this Party. Thus this conference with Lenin of the delegation of the American Party to the Third Congress of the Communist International became the starting point of the campaign for the formation of the Workers' Party and also for the establishment of a daily organ in the English language. Although this daily organ, our Daily Worker, was actually only published in January, 1924, yet it really originated in that conference with Comrade Lenin in July, 1921.

GREETINGS FROM THE BRITISH DAILY WORKER TO THE AMERICAN DAILY WORKER ON ITS EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Greetings to our elder brother whose mass fight inspires our work. Your fight against American imperialism for unemployment insurance helps the struggle of the British workers. We are confident you will achieve bigger success in your fight leading the American workers and Negro masses. The Daily Workers of both countries will forge unity between the American and British workers against the warring imperialists.

The Daily Worker an Integral Part of Every Struggle

By E. LEVIN

The Eighth Anniversary of the Daily Worker is a significant chapter in the history of the class struggle in the United States. For eight years the masses of workers have supported the Daily Worker and made possible its existence. For eight years the Daily Worker has been the guide and mobilizer of the workers in their struggles against the bosses.

The records in the Daily Worker office are like a sensitive barometer. They indicate the development and radicalization of the workers. The one hundred per cent increase in circulation last year and the splendid response from tens of thousands of workers who donated $42,000 to the Daily Worker point clearly to the fact that the Daily Worker is rapidly becoming the mass organ of the workers and farmers in the United States.

In one of the basic industries, a worker has been able to obtain hundreds of subscribers. The Daily Worker reaches 1,900 cities. These are simple figures that speak for themselves. They indicate the possibilities for the spreading of the Daily Worker.

In the major strikes thruout the country, such as Gastonia, Lawrence, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio — and Kentucky — the workers look upon the Daily Worker as their paper. In Kentucky they wait at the post office for its arrival. It is passed from hand to hand. The Negro workers and the war veterans use the Daily Worker as their guide in their struggles.

Groups of "Friends of the Daily Worker" are being formed by Negro and white workers in the heart of the South. These are the concretization of Lenin's slogan—that the press is not only a mass agitator, but is also the collective organizer of the workers.

However, as important as these positive facts are, we must look very sharply at our defects. In many major strikes there has not been left sufficient organizational results such as permanent readers, Daily Worker representives, "Friends of the Daily Worker" groups, etc. The net gain in circulation also shows many readers are lost because of expiration of subscription.

These defects can be overcome.

At this 8th Anniversary we must pledge ourselves to build the apparatus for the Daily Worker so that in every struggle the Daily Worker is an integral part of the struggle. We must intensify our work for grounding the circulation of the Daily Worker in the every day life of the masses.

WHAT MUST BE DONE? 1. In approaching a worker in a shop or factory, mass organization or individual workers, see that arrangements are made for him to buy the Daily Worker or become a regular subscriber. Follow up the old subscribers. 2. In the strike areas the Daily Worker should be at every meeting; at every picket line—and sold from house to house in the vicinity of the strike. The groups of readers should be formed into "Friends of the Daily Worker." 3. House to house deliveries in working class neighborhoods must be developed out of every day activities in building unemployment block committees, struggles against eviction, gathering of signatures for unemployment insurance, election campaigns, etc. 4. The Daily Worker should be in the reading rooms of all workers centers. 5. Workers should write of their experiences to the Daily Worker. Worker correspondents should be formed wherever workers congregate.

Comrades! One of the best answers to the Hunger Program of the bosses and the actual war preparations is to make this 8th Anniversary a mobilization day for increased activities to build the mass circulation of the Daily Worker and give it full financial support that is needed for its daily appearance.

The 8th Anniversary of the Daily Worker is a historical milestone in the progress of the militant workers in the United States. Build the Daily Worker as the mass organizer of the working class, in its struggle against hunger, imperialist war and for mobilization of the American workers for the defense of the Soviet Union.

With Truck Column 1 Marching to Washington

By SOL FISHER

At the national headquarters of the Workers International Relief at 11 p. m. on Dec. Third. The role call is over. Everybody present. Division leader, captains, their assistants and squad leaders are elected. Last instructions are given. Those who are physically unfit, nervous or those not ready to fight are asked to remain in New York, for the sake of the Hunger March.

"Now make yourself comfortable anywhere in the building and go to sleep. You must be ready to go tomorow at 6.30.'

Not an inch space left on any on the fourth floor. Many are without a place to sleep. The Labor Sports Union, new in the building, on the third floor, left the keys with their Hunger March representatives to use the office for a sleeping place. A few are invited to stretch out on desks on floor. Boxing gloves and medicine balls are pillows. Bang goes the door and three more L. S. U. members march in. Magazines become mattresses, banners are blankets.

Two in the morning, bang! "Hello We went to join the L. S. U. We are interested in boxing." and the eyes of the wiseacres seek a place to lie down.

"Do you want to learn boxing now?"—a sore comrade.

"We would rather go to sleep" appealingly.

"Hunger Marchers?"

"Yes" Proudly.

"Show your cards"—a skeptic.

We represent the John Reed Club," with pride.

"O. K. Go over that desk. But don't swipe any pencils or stencils." "Hay, get off my feet!"

The Labor Sports Union office becomes an intellectual hangout. A John Reed guy is drawing a picture of a comrade who is lying with his face down. Another is reciting revolutionary poetry. One is telling the "Travelling Salesmen" series. No one wants to sleep. No one can. Finally the light goes out. We try to fall asleep. Bang at the door. "Get up. It is 5.30.

It is still dark. Cold and raining. We are lined up for sandwiches and coffee. The trucks are loaded with working-class literature, dangerous ammunition for the boss class. We march to Union Square. Hunders of workers await us in the rain cheering us; 8 a. m.; we mount the trucks. We are off to Washington.

We ferry to New Jersey. The mounted police in full force hold a parade for us. We give them three rousing Bronx cheers in appreciation. "Solidarity Forever" and "Hold the Fort" re-echoes throughout New Jersey. One p. m. We stop at Rosel, N. J. Local workers prepared plenty of fruit, sandwiches and hot coffee. It hits the spot. A blow of the whistle. We mount the trucks and on we go.

3 P. M. 25 miles from Philadelphia. Zam! Our truck is nearly turned over. "Don't get excited. Stay where you are!" A squad leader commands. He alone dismounts. A Philadelphia bus going 40 miles an hour hit a small truck carrying teh Trenton Hunger Marchers. Two comrades seriously hurt. Truck C nearly turned over. Our nurse administers first aid. Taken to hospital. The road is blocked. There is much excitement. A command by the column leader is given: "Clear the roads! In Philadelphia thousand of workers are waiting to greet us. We must proceed. The comrades of the disabled trucks will remain here. We will send you a truck from Philadelphia immediately." He blows the whistle. On they go.

Thirty-one comrades of Truck C and eight from Trenton, who are slightly hurt or shaken up, remain on the dark road. It is cold and still raining. Comrades are getting chilly. L. S. U. members do their duty. Comrades, it is easy to catch colds or pneumonia standing or sitting on one place in a weather like this,' a labor athlete speaks, "Fall in, Four abreast! Forward march!" After a little marching, a drill of physical exercise. Everybody enjoys it—but our appetite increases. And we were pretty hungry before.

Three hours later the emergency truck arrives. It was 12.30 when we arrived in Philadelphia. Sandwiches and hot coffee. We 'flop" on the floor.

30,000 To Greet

At Chester, Pa., the workers paraded in front of our caravan. On the outskirts of Wilmington, Del., we dismount the trucks and march through the Du Pont owned city. The 30,000 unemployed workers of the city lined up the streets, cheering and buying our literature. The police are polite, they know what is good for them.

Mass pressure of the workers against the administration forced the city of Baltimore to supply food and lodging for the hunger marchers. We marched through the city to the Salvation Army where the food was prepared. Smelling stew, black coffee and two slices of bread—the supper. We sleep on rusty, broken iron beds, no mattresses. The next morning we refuse to eat their cold slop. We march to local W. I. R., where we are served good food.

We arrive in Washington. The whole police force, detectives from all over the country; the Army and Navy greet us. We respond with revolutionary songs and iron discipline. Thousands of Negro and white workers who lined up the streets buy our literature. We march through the city to the Salvation Army, appointed to it by our host, the U. S. government, forced to provide us with food and lodging. We refuse to eat the cold sour beans and the officials are forced to change to some fresher and hotter. We compose a song dedicated to the Salvation Army and its stinking beans. It is sung to the tune of, "It Ain't Going To Rain No More." "The Salvation Army flop is full of lice and we couldn't stand that smell, so we stood up in a solid mass and this is what we yelled. "Let us march, let us march, let us march to the Capitol Hill, We'll all unite and are going to fight for the Unemployment Insurance Bill. In a cattle barn we had a bowl of beans and the floor stink like hell, now you can see what Hoover means and you won't forget that smell. So to hell, so to hell, so to hell with the stinking beans. We'll unite and we are going to fight and we'll show them what a union means."

Now 1,670 strong we march to our Washington Stadium Conference, where the committee to go to Congress to present the Unemployment Insurance Bill is elected. The stadium is packed with workers, police and dicks. We march back to the Salvation Army for lodging. Dirty floors, lousy straw mattresses, no water in the building. The misery of Salvation Army putrid "damned souls all about us—we are a host unwelcome.

Dec. 7th, 10 A. M. The Army of Hunger is lined up for the last lap. Determined faces, serious, stern. Ex-servicemen carrying placards and the uniformed band in front. The whistle, and we storm the Capitol. Traffic stops. The twelve million unemployed starving workers demand a clear way. Tunes of struggle, slogans for unemployment insurance, roar over Washington. The bosses are hidden and quake before the storm. The toilers are on the streets cheering the Hunger Marchers.

We are on the Capitol Hill before the Congress. Machine guns, gas bombs, riot guns, a policeman and detective for each Hunger Marcher. The Army and Marines are held ready in barracks for emergencies. They take no chances.

Our band plays the "International." The hymn of struggle and unity of the workers of the world roars over the Congress from thousands of threats. A committee of 24 Hunger Marchers are escorted by a strong police force to Congress. They return. Silence! ! ! ! One held shoulder high by husky ex-servicemen reports through a megaphone: "Your Committee was not admitted. We will now elect a committee of three. The new committee is being taken to Congress. 1,670 Hunger Marchers shout the cadence: "We want Unemployment Insurance!" repeating this for two minutes. The voice of the million hungry workers thunder the ears of the ruling class. The three return. Dead silence . . .Policemen fidget. They hold their clubs tighter. Again "We want Unemployment Insurance!" roars over the Congress. Once more the "International" and on to the White House.

Down With Hoover

About an hour marching and we are at the White House. Hoover refuses to see our committee. "Down with the Hoover starvation program!" thunders from the throats of the Hunger Marchers.

"A. F. of L. members in the front!" a command is given. Two hundred of them step forward. We march to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. The building is surrounded by a wall of police. A committee of A. F. of L. members is admitted into the building. They interview Green.

"The workers don't want unemployment insurance," says Green. There are a handful of Communists who are causing all the noise."

The committe, in the name of the working-class of America, tells Green to go to hell, "Down with the American Federation of Labor, the betrayer of the working-class!" roars from the throats of the indignant Hunger Marchers and the workers of Washington.

We march once more to Washington Stadium. The march is over but hunger is still on. The fight for Unemployment Insurance now starts in earnest.

The Federal Government's Slave Traffic

By SAM ROOL.

WASHINGTON, — The Federal Government, setting the example for the capitalist class which it represents, is quick to take advantage of hungry and homeless workers in order to get its work done as cheaply as possible. This furthermore, is admitted proudly by the government in a press release issued by the United States Forest Service from its regional headquarters at San Francisco.

The Forest Service begins its statement by saying:

"Camps have now been established and are in operation in two of the northern California National Forests in which single, unemployed men will do productive work this winter in return for their food and housing, and more camps are contemplated, particularly in southern California, at an early date, according to a statement made today, by Regional Forester S. B. Show of the U. S. Forest Service. Subsistence in the camps is being furnished by the state. Transportation of the men to the camps is being supplied by local municipal agencies. Medical attention is also being supplied from this source. Equipment, bedding and supervision of the work is being furnished by the U. S. Forest Service." (My emphasis—S. R.)

In this single paragraph, in an official Federal Government press release, we have it publicly admitted that federal, state and local governments actually are co-operating to engage in forced labor, wherein men must work for nothing, or starve. Showing how profitable this sort of slavery is to the capitalist governments, the statement goes on like this:

"According to Mr. Show, the problems of housing, sanitation, subsistence, and clothing for camps of men working in mountain regions during the winter will be solved as fast as possible with the object of increasing the number of men and camps as rapidly as proves feasible."

Workers! You must not be misled by capitalist ballyhoo about the capitalists' "can't help it" excuses in times of economic crisis. In a frantic effort to save itself, capitalism must suck the blood of the working class in larger quantities than ever in a crisis. In certain periods, the capitalists are able to hide their extortion of wealth from the working class under the mask of wage slavery, but as the crisis deepens, this wage slavery takes on its true appearance as Real Slavery, **Even Worse Than Chattel or Feudal Slavery!**

The following letter from Pocatello, Idaho, speaks for itself. There are thousands of comrades like the writer of this letter. Reach them with the Daily Worker subscription book.

"I am sending a dollar and a half to renew my sub. We are working eight days a month and believe me we are all flat broke. Most of us are trying to exist on Railroad Shop Family League Relief, and it's hard to get, and not enough to relieve a sparrow. I was able to borrow this money, and as in the past I'll try my utmost for the Daily."

The bosses' starvation drive will not stop hte workers from subscribing to the Daily Worker. The following letter from a worker in Hillside, N. J., is typical of the attitude of thousands of workers, who are ready to subscribe if they are given a chance. Get after them with subscription books.

"Enclosed you will find a money order for three dollars for another six months' subscription. I am sending only three dollars because I'm darn near broke and had to scrape that up too. It is not indication that I'm not interested in the class struggle. I sure do admire your work and I'd hate to miss the Daily Worker at any time."

403 Months of Daily Worker Subs on Thursday Assures Record Week in Campaign

THIS week is the first week in the campaign for 5,000 12-month subscriptions to the Daily Worker that did not show a let-down toward the end.. On Thursday, 403 months of subscriptions came in, which is about the same as Wednesday, and which is better than the first two days of the week. This shows that the workers all over the country are pitching in and are INCREASING their efforts. This also shows that the big events of the week, the preparations for the Kentucky strike, the preparations for the national demonstration February 4 for unemployment insurance, the widening class struggle all over the country are having their effect in drawing in new forces through Daily Worker subs.

* * *

NEW YORK led on Thursday with 232 months of subs, but Chicago slipped back with only 19 months. Detroit did pretty well with 40 monhts, and Philadelphia with 31 months. If the other districts had done their bit the total would have been a record for a day's work. The other districts must redeem themselves next week and not it a few cities do all the work.

* * *

NEXT week will be even a bigger week in the revolutionary workers' mounting struggle. The Kentucky strike, the intensified preparations for unemployment insurance day, the celebrations of the Daily Worker eighth anniversary celebrations, call for every ounce of effort in the Daily Worker sub drive. More Friends of the Daily Worker Groups, more house to house canvassing, more neighborhood squads, wider socialist competition are in the order of t' day. The drive is succeeding. Smash forward now with all you've got.

The 'Daily' Must Become the Guide in Our Every Day Work

By E. S.

How many districts, sections and units make real use of our Daily? How much help can the Daily Worker really be in our every day activities?

Many comrades will think that this is a too abstract question to ask; a too obvious thing to talk about. But still we see that our Daily is not being made real use of, is not being sufficiently utilized to direct our every day struggles.

The comrades in the sections, districts and units read the Daily Worker (when there is time, of course) read it and throw it away. On very few districts, units or sections would we find a file of the Daily Worker to which the comrades could refer back and use the many important articles, statements and resolutions as a basis for the various activities that the Party sections and districts are to carry on. Still this is very important.

Oftentimes comrades have to sit down and work for hours on slogans for a demonstration, mass meetings, etc. Many times comrades have to spend hours in looking for material on the S. U.; on unemployment, on wage cuts, etc. Still we know that almost every day the Daily Worker carries stories on all these points. These stories, calls and statements are absolutely lost to our comrades when they are not kept in order, not preserved.

Furthermore. Sometimes comrades from the field write in and say: please give me such and such material. When we look back we find that just the material the comrades ask for appeared a day or two ago in the Daily. Many times we find that comrades make serious deviations from the general lines of the Party largely because they don't pay sufficient attention to our Party's central organ. And if they do pay attention to what the Daily says while reading the article, they forget it pretty soon, and have no back numbers to refer back for information and guidance, when this is necessary.

We find, for example, that the last outline for the six weeks Circle for New Members uses the Daily Worker frequently as reference material. And many comrades from the field are already writing in saying: "Why didn't you mineograph the material for us? Do you expect us to have files of the Daily Worker?"

The Daily Worker must become, not only our collective agitator, propagandist and organizer in organizing the masses, but also our daily instructor, guide and help in the every day work of our Party organizations. In fact there is too little of a margin between using our Daily as an agitator, propagandist and organizer and using it as a constant guide in our every day work, in inner party work as such. These things are almost inseparable.

It is absolutely essential that our districts, sections and units (especially units in outlying sections) know that the Daily must be read, preserved and used as a constant guide in our work. That files of the Daily Worker are kept, and when the comrades are faced with a problem of policy, information, a certain resolution or statement is needed, they should always be able to go back to the Daily Worker file, get the needed information and use it properly. This will save the comrades time in having to hunt up facts, themselves—facts that are already compiled; having to work up slogans themselves (oftentimes bad slogans) slogans that were already printed in the Daily Worker. This will really establish the Daily as our political and organizational guide and instructor, in our mass work as well as in inner Party activities, only this way, will we make the proper use of the Daily in our day to day work.

The miners of Kentucky and the surrounding territory have learned that the Daily Worker to help keep their ranks solid in the big strike of 18,000 that is to start next week.

The following letter from an Illinois miner shows how the miners all over the United States are realizing how much they need the Daily Worker.

"I am out of a job for 11 months," writes a miner from Coello, Illinois, "have a big family, practically on slow starvation now, and still no hope for the mine here to start up soon. We all are in a hell of a shape. Please do all you can to send me one copy a day, and I will pass it around to the comrades here. We just can't be without the Daily. It is the only way we get any working class news, and it gives us fighting spirit which we need badly. Will also write more for the Daily Worker in the future so the workers will know what is going on in Franklin County, which is ruled by the coal operators, like Harlan, Kentucky. Best wishes to all comrades."

DAILY WORKER – WE GREET YOU!

8th ANNIVERSARY – JANUARY 3rd!

Greetings From Individual Workers!

New York City

Julio J. Paz
Leaf
Nemeroff
Minnie Zorokovitz
J. Trager
A. Ter
Sarah Sasher
Mary Kahane
Rose Grossman
G. Chyster
T. Josephs
G. Flaks
Gregory Rousso
Annonymous
James Johnson
John Latvis
John Semenas

A. Arias
Hoober
Howowitz
Kaprow
Brown
Frank
Krasner
Boso
Stern
Pauline Horowitz
Rose Glass
I. Silver
Marmelstein
Zeitz
Taub
Roeder
Mandel

M. Virbalis
Out Of Work
R. Lamaitis
J. Vinikaitis
J. Saulenas
J. Putis
Wm. Alisauskas
Yetta Barah
Rishin
Shapiro
Frankel
Palley
Gershgall
Glass
Kossower
R. Lang
Lovitch
Bech

Speigel
Cohen
Angier
Wakefield
Halpern
H. & A.P. Jokinen
Pinka Kudesh
A. Shapiro
S. Bromberg
Z. Frankel
Frank Vlosh
Eva Fidel
Jacob Rethblat
J. Kisire
M. Leivo
Helen Hillson
E. Sipda
L. Lumatanen

L. M.
O. Jame
Nick Groni
Milner
Gus. Alex
Jack Star
G. Caplamis
Secanlars
P. Maharis
G. Pappar
O. Acropolis
Nick Casariots
Samuels
Dwarzoff
Stone
Righthand
Trauber
H. Milner

A.&N. Karkkainen
Nester Nelson
O. Perhe
A. Perhe
Felix Aho
K. Henrikson
G. Birnbaum
Famile Rogers
Taborski
Rubin Goldberg
Fay Rogers
Joe Katz
Clarke
John Rogers
J. Buczkov
Jacob Jalay
I. Morgenstein
D. Saloner

H. Frank
Schwartz
Poll
Goroff
E. Solomon
A. Brownstein
Helen Stern
Fannie Safran
Maria Baker
U. Purkkinen
H. & A. Jarvi
V. Jarvi
T. Polin
O. Siponer
A. Seppa
Lustig
Rae Zeller
Mimi Baron
Mollie Kurtz
Jennie Gottlieb
I. Rosen
B. Rifkin
R. Greenberg
J. Becker
Posner
P. Epstein

Sam Gallen
Martin Scheiber
John Kelly
Stay Jiuture
M. Piurar
St. Bientaub
S. Stayuy
Unknown
Glasser
Martin Schwartz
A Worker
Chudnov
Joseph Brawer
Katz

G. Miryanion
W. H. Nakishian
Mergonian
Axel
Milne Locker
Rose Fishleum
Jane Laine
Alma and John Seppa
Hanna and Arne Jarol

Minnie Nissenbaum
Paul Goldstone
Sarah Goldyofsky
R. Katz
Rose Rapporport
Sam Spector
Simon Papiyonis
Julia Makivirta
J. B. Wirkkula
A. Wilson
Edw. Sutinen
Sylvia and D. Sulanen
Ignazt Murphy
J. Cohen
R. Johnson
A. Nilsen
Nathan Rosen
M. Sankin
George Maurongan
S. Kirasgoulos
Peter Nomos
Chris Dapin
Annonymous

Abram
D. Takeuderian
K. Senemkav
M. H.
S. Kargosius
K. Nurackan
A. Newton
William Hajek
Kalmen & Reggie
Laura and Geo. Salmi
Ingrid, Martha, I Mikkala
Tyko and Aino Palmer
Margaret and Martha Ware
E. Salo
Senia Horvela
W. Mattison
Turenen
Matthaien
Frank Tammi
Spyros Tsumos
James Gregory
T. Theodossion

E. McCan
Frank J. Hajek
John Lenow
R. Dzirino
X X X
Peter Nagel
H. Korbkin
M. Schmidt

Sylvia Rancken
Vaino Valo
Elsa Laine
Julius Zraros
Mary Ambrose
Tony Costa
W. Michalski
John Maracich

Group of Workers
Owen Topp
Charlie Lisick
Henry Marcus
P. Martincich
J. Balinson
August Visich
Sam Visich

John Simorina
I. Zeligman
A. Major
Ben Young
Antoineete Tuccillo
Joseph Brodicich
Gost Harris

J. Mostromonico
Adeline Tuccilo
Charles Tuccilo
Lucille Moretich
John Dissira
M. Kustera
Joe Micatovich
Mike Hauriluk

Steve Morris
Lou Anderson
Stepan Gaspar
Romano Velorici
M. Martinarich
Morris Babasich
Joe Vicinovich
Milovoy Sutlovich

Joe Sassek
Alex Chapik
T. Shapka
Peter Fitz
J. Shuorak
Stanley Coledy
Anthony erohul
Eugene Kuhonick

Frank Visik
Nick Finnick
B. Lovovich
Phil Fylon
Tony Bego
Mike Glavan
J. Stephanik
A. Sussman

Costa Astreve
Christor Topoli
M. Savoides
Ben Moscow
Bill White
Betty Bourguse
Benny Karen
Marko

Mollie Kurtz
Jennie Gottlieb
Mimi Baron

Milne Locker
Rose Fishleum
Jane Laine
Alma and John Seppa
Hanna and Arne Jarol

George Lane
Stanez Jratoz
Dan Agalos
D. Tselofois
Harry Caronitis
A. Vitis
Gust Cokcos
John Vakos

Steve Stevenson
John Stevenson
John Biniay
Harris Kolokithios
James Demeter
Coust Roussos
William Poppa
Sarah Galin

Loui Pulovolas
T. Katsikis
V. Sonelakos
James Kavitei
Vasilios Adologlou
T. Worker
H. Cohen
J. Dubin

From Units

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

From Organizations

New York City	Amount
Section 3 Unit 12	$3
Section 2 Unit 4	4.25
Section 2 Unit A	2
Section 2 Unit B	2
Section 2 Unit E	2
Section 2 Unit C	5
Section 4 Unit 4B	5
Rumanian Workers Club	3
Finnish Workers Club (Staten Island)	3
Farewell Party for Comrade Richman (Brooklyn)	11
Brownsville Youth Center	5
Section 8 Unit 5	3
I.W.O. Branch 115	9
Section 5 Unit 20	2.50
Section 2 Unit F	4
Section 5 Unit 14	5
Section 2 Unit 13	
Victor Tabachnik	
Davison Zaar	
Anisiar Saglor	
Bergreen Nemser	
Section 4 Unit 12	$1.00
Slutzker Branch of I. W. O.	$5.00
Bronx School 1 of the I. W. O.	$5.00
Arbeiter Bund of Brooklyn	$5.00
Section 1 Unit 4B	$1.00
Section 7 Unit 1	$5.00
Brooklyn F. S. Club	$10.00
Section 3 Unit 3	$2.00
Section 2 Unit 7	.50
Unit 4 A Communist Party	$2.00
Section 5, Unit 9	$3.00
Section 5, Unit 2	$1.75
Staten Island	
Staten Island Unit	2.00
Bronx, New York	
Section 5 Unit 22	2.50

Revolutionary Greetings from
WILLIAMSBURG WORKERS – CLUB
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Revolutionary Greetings from
SCOTIA FINNISH CLUB
Scotia, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BRANCH
FINNISH FEDERATION
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WOMENS' COUNCIL
of
GOLDEN'S BRIDGE
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$3.00

WOMENS' COUNCIL No. 37
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to the
DAILY WORKER
On Its 8th Anniversary
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New York

Brooklyn, New York
Boro Park I.O.O. Shule $4.00

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Lithuanian Workers Literature Society $1.00

I. W. O. BORO PARK No. 71
$5.00

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$3.00

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of
New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK UNIT
of the
COMMUNIST PARTY

Section 3, Unit 1
Send their greetings to the
DAILY WORKER

Greetings!
Stuyvesant Casino
142 SECOND AVE.
Tel. Stuy. 9-6117

The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York
greets the
DAILY WORKER
the revolutionary and militant fighting organ of the Workers of the U.S.A.

GREETING!
from the Revolutionary Organ of the Russian Workers in America
NOVY MIR
To Our Leader—
the Revolutionary Organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A.
DAILY WORKER

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MOBILIZING TO DEFEND THE NINE SCOTTSBORO BOYS
Build the LIBERATOR to mobilize Negro and white Workers.

Greetings!
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N. Y. CITY

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IRVING PLAZA
Irving Place and 15th Street, New York

Greetings!
ARBEITER BUND
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BROOKLYN
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From the
Trade Union Unity League
NATIONAL OFFICE

THE NEW YORK DISTRICT, FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
Greets the DAILY WORKER on its 8th anniversary as one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the working class for the defense of the Soviet Union! We urge every reader of the Daily Worker to join the ranks of the Friends of the Soviet Union.
799 BROADWAY.
Room 239. Tel. Stuyvesant 9-5562

TO OUR FELLOW FIGHTERS ON THE ..
DAILY WORKER
revolutionary organ of the militant workers
from
Workers International Relief
DISTRICT OFFICE, 16 W. 21st St.
Watkins 9-4966

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS
to the leader of the American Communist Press on its eighth anniversary from
"DER ARBEITER"
only German Communist paper in America
35 E. 12th St., New York
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This Space Reserved For
International Workers Order
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$50.00

The Finnish Workers Club
of
Inwood, L. I.
extends *Revolutionary Greetings* to the Workers and its readers on its 8th Anniversary.

Revolutionary Greetings
Ukrainian Working Womens' Educational Society of Downtown

Bronx, New York

Jack Stern
Florence Levy
R. Silberberg
M. Harriton
J. Yalick
I. Katz
R. Harriton
J. Weinman
B. Krauss
B. Blum
B. Zuckerman
F. Camenir
Lena Jenkins

B. Davis
M. Hersoher
H. Lappin
J. Golelberg
Celia Zimmerman Schwartz
Simi Allen
Ben Schwartz
Sam Fader
J. Brooker
M. Malmed
M. Kushner
H. Barkan

Bronx, New York

R. Cemosia
T. Juranovich
D. Lovovish

Jennie Bezech
Lucille Moretich
F. Juranovich

Greetings to the
DAILY WORKER
from
WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEVOLENT AND EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

Brooklyn, New York
Sam Asrkinoren

Long Island, N. Y.
M. Kyrisko

Patterson, N. J.
Grosfeld P. Lefkowits
John Wig

Teaneck, N. J.
Wm Saari J. Peltak
Caraina Teekle Sophie, Ray and Arthur Wallin
Emma & Arva Heino Olga and Theo. Ranta
Benny Ojalo Alina Pieclida
Anna Matsen

Brooklyn, New York
Robert Belenke Theo Maki

Brooklyn, New York
Greta Kornfeld Andrew Rasp
Is. Carp J. Johnson
D. Cohen T. Suro
M. Lenchitz A. Hendrickson
H. E. Pinkson Karl Rinue
J. Kambord Panchuto
Kuist Basich Lalanta
Alex Geontowitz Manuel Urdamiva
O. Rodriquez F. Miranda
Antonia Nute Frontera
Sequndo Gomez Manuel Mateos
Sophie Taback Valencia
Tony Imandez G. K.
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A Six-Page Daily Every Day In The Year!

MORE GREETINGS!

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American Lithuanian Workers Literary Society

Sending Revolutionary Greetings to the

DAILY WORKER

On the 8th Anniversary

GREETINGS

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KENTUCKY MINERS STRIKE

Help Them Win With Funds and Food

The program of starvation and terror, misery, low wages, disease by the billionaire coal barons can only be defeated by the mightiest mobilization of all workers and their organizations.

Enlist as a

KENTUCKY STRIKE RELIEF VOLUNTEER

Every worker and sympathizer should organize a group of Kentucky Strike Relief Volunteers in his neighborhood, shop, organization, to carry on steady collections for funds and food.

WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS:

Join the delegate conference being held in your city. Bring your organization and its membership solidly behind this great labor struggle.

Workers International Relief

16 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y.

(The W. I. R. has been officially requested by the striking Kentucky miners to carry on a national campaign of solidarity and relief)

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Only English
Working Class Paper
In The U. S. A., From

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GREETINGS TO THE
DAILY WORKER
Revolutionary Organ
of the
American Working Class
New York District
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
799 Broadway, Room 410, N. Y. C.
Tel.: Stuy. 9-3752

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS
From the
PROSPECT WORKERS CENTER
1157 So. Boulevard
8th Anniversary of the
TO THE
DAILY WORKER
ALSO GREETINGS FROM THE SECTIONS OF THE CLUB

POLIT — DRAMA
PRESS-LIT — CHORUS
T.U.U.L. — MANDOLIN
SPORT — INVIRILKOM

AND ALSO FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

JOIN OUR CENTER

REMEMBER OUR BALL, JANUARY 9th

HUNT'S POINT PALACE

Greetings
to the
DAILY WORKER
From the Eastern District
LABOR SPORTS UNION OF AMERICA
16 W. 21st St.
The only working class sport organization in the U. S. A.
Tel. Chelsea 3-9043
We urge workers groups all over the world to join in the United Front against the Bosses' Olympics and to support the Workers International Athletic Meet in Chicago, July, 1932.

GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER,
FIGHTER FOR THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS
from the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
and the
LABOR DEFENDER
who fight for the working class
—against capitalist justice, criminal syndicalism, lynchings, deportations, lynch-law, discrimination against foreign born and Negro, for the right of all workers to organize, speak, meet.
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

WEBSTER HALL

11 Street, between 3rd and 4th Aves.

Greetings

From the Hall You All Know

Three Cooperative Institutions

GREET THE

Daily Worker

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

The only Proletarian Camp that is open all year.
Winter Sports—Social and cultural activities
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Office of the Colony:
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Phone: EStabrook 8-1400

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JOBS IN EUROPE CONTINUE TO DROP

Latest Figures Show Great Increase

The Department of Labor has just released statistics on unemployment in Europe which reveal a tremendous rise within the past months. The Department of Labor warns however that these figures are not complete and should only be represented as showing the trend:

In Austria unemployment rose by 20 per cent from October to November. In Czechoslovakia the total rose by almost 40 per cent and by 117.1 per cent between Nov. 1930 and Nov. 1931. Unemployment in France rose by 78 per cent in one month. And Germany has topped the five billion mark with a rise of over 9 per cent. Also Italy and Poland showed rises in those out of work. The only large country not included in these figures is the Soviet Union.

Six Polish Workers Hanged, Many Jailed for Red Activities

(Inprecorr Press Service)

WARSAW, Dec. 29.—During the last four days six death sentences have been passed by Pilsudski's exceptional courts and executed. In Lodz the worker Tuszinski has been sentenced to two years hard labor for distributing revolutionary leaflets. In the same town two young workers have been sentenced to two years and eighteen months imprisonment respectively for pasting up revolutionary posters. Mass arrests of workers have been made in other parts of Poland and heavy sentences have been passed for political activities.

PAINTERS T.U.U.L.
Group of Local
No. 261
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

To the
DAILY WORKER!
8TH ANNIVERSARY
Jewish Workers' University
108 East 14th Street
Tel. Tomkins Sq. 6-8434

New Labor Unity Is Now Out With Many Important Articles

Selling rapidly everywhere workers congregate, January copies of the new magazine of the Trade Union Unity League, Labor Unity, now on sale, contains articles on current phases of the workers' struggles by leading members of the revolutionary trade union movement.

The National Hunger March is covered from two different angles by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, and by A. W. Mills, organizer of the National Hunger March.

Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners' Union, tells what the miners will fight for and against in the Kentucky strike which starts in a few days.

Steel! is the title of an article by John Meldon, secretary of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, which gives in detail the way to build a Steel Workers' Industrial Union right in the mills.

An international authority, S. Williner, tells how the Red Trade Unions must fight the war which has begun in Manchuria and which is a step in the imperialist plan to attack the Soviet Union.

Among the directive articles are one on "How to Develop Red Trade Union Leaders," by William Murdock, textile workers leader, and an article on the United Front, by Joseph Zack, secretary of the New York Trade Union Unity Council.

How the railroad bosses, aided by the union misleaders, are setting up their wage-cutting apparatus, is described by Otto Wangerin, secretary of the National Railroad Industrial League.

NIGHT WORKERS FORUM.

A night workers open forum will be held Tuesday, January 5, 2 p. m., at 108 East 14th St., 2 flights up, on the Kentucky miners' strike. A Kentucky miner now in the city will speak. All night workers are welcome. No admission.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Lifshitz	Jack
Albert Gross	Ethel Werner
D. Shiller	Freda Gross

A NEW FRIEND
greets the
DAILY WORKER!
The New Illustrated Monthly Magazine
Soviet Russia Today
published by
FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
80 East 11th Street
First Issue Jan. 15th

BAYONNE JOBLESS ORGANIZER SEVERELY BEATEN BY POLICE

Brown, Coming for March Permit, Is Seized and Held in Solitary for 72 Hours

With deep cuts in his face, broken nose and left eye almost closed Paul Brown, organizer of the Unemployed Council of Bayonne, N. J., came up to the office of the Daily Worker. These wounds and clothes covered with huge splotches of blood testified to the brutal beating that Brown had received at the hands of the police of Bayonne whom he had approached for a permit to hold a march and demonstration for relief for the unemployed.

Together with representatives of the Rentpayers & Taxpayers' Protective Ass'n. with whom a united front fro the demonstration had been established Brown went to the police headquarters on Monday morning with a written request for a permit.

After waiting a little while they were called into a room where 5 burly men faced them. Instantly questions were fired at them: "Whats your name, where do you live, where do you work?" Two of the committee were shoved out and Brown was left with the five men including the chief of police, O'Neill. O'Neill immediately started to push Brown around and beat him up. Then the leader of the unemployed was taken upstairs to be fingerprinted and photographed for the Rogues Gallery. On the way up a slip was pushed into his hand with the words "Wanted for Murder" on it. An attempt was being made to frame him for killing a man and a woman in Indiana. Brown demanded a lawyer and for doing so was punched in the face.

While this vicious treatment of the worker was taking place hte "public" hearing on the budget at City Hall was being prepared. The officials of this Standard Oil town were out to keep the leader of the jobless from smashing their plan to put across the biggest budget Bayonne has seen without any relief for the starving workers. The Donohue administration has been deceiving the workers by saying that there are only 5,000 out of work. But there really are 12,000 jobless in this small city of 86,000 total population and the activity of the Unemployed Council has struck deep roots. The plot to keep Brown away was admitted by the Bayonne Times of Tuesday.

Thrown into a basement cell Brown was held in solitary confinement for 72 hours. For the first 24 hours he received no food or water. The food on the other two days amounted to two undrinkable cups of coffee and two rolls with a slice of bologna in each. Tuesday at mid-night, Brown suddenly heard the cries of anguish, of agony and pain of John Kasper. Kasper had come to inquire about the arrest of Brown on Monday evening. He also was arrested without warrant and for no cause. Kasper is still in bed with severe internal injuries.

At 1 a. m. three cops without jackets entered Brown's cell and proceeded to beat him for about ten minutes with brass knuckles, bare fists and blackjacks. When they left there was a pool of blood in the cell which grew larger for 4 hours. Two jobless workers who were spending the night in the jail managed to get some water on bloody handkerchiefs and applied them to the wounds.

Through the excellent efforts of the I. L. D. a habeas corpus hearing was obtained for both workers and the case quashed. Nevertheless Brown was taken back to the cell and held to Thursday morning with only some Listerine mouth wash as medical attention.

Without a leader, Bayonne workers and poor home owners took part in the greatest demonstration the city has ever seen. At the meeting in front of City Hall, M. Tomash of the Unemployed Councils of New York was arrested and is still held on $2,500 bail.

Although the judge when releasing Brown, battered with a possible broken rib and other injuries warned him "Leave the town at once. We don't want such as you around here," the anger of the masses will be expressed at a huge meeting in Bayonne during the week end. Already one meeting has been held at the Vroom School auditorium, which was packed to capacity.

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GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER ON ITS EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

To Exhibit Photos of National March

Complete Story of the Hunger March

The complete story in news pictures of the National Hunger March as recorded by workers' cameras will be on view at the Workers International Relief Center, 16 West 21st St., for two weeks commencing Sunday, January 10, 2 p. m.

The Workers Film and Photo League, which made this graphic record of the Hunger March in both motion pictures and still photos, is sponsoring this public exhibition. Admission is free.

More than 125 news pictures tell the story of the great demonstration from its origins in the thousands of Unemployed Councils to the smashing climax on the steps of the National Capitol where 1,670 delegates demanded that Congress pass an act for Unemployment Insurance.

The Workers Film and Photo League is composed of militant workers. Many of whom are technically advanced film and photo cameramen.

Hold Open Air Meet at Robinhood Shop to Fight Sellout

A splendid open air meeting in which hundreds of workers participated was held in front of the Robinhood Hat Co., 65 W. 39th St., where the misleaders of Local 24 have carried through a sellout against the trimmers, members of the Industrial Union.

The speakers exposed the sellout and called on the workers to unite on the basis of the struggle for union conditions in the shops. All millinery workers, members of the Industrial Union as well as the members of Local 24 are called upon to support the strikers, to fight any attempt on the part of Local 24 to send up scabs to replace the girls who have been on strike for the past 10 weeks against the lockout.

Moore Speaks Sunday On Revolt of the Colonial Masses

NEW YORK.—Comrade Richard B. Moore will speak this Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock at Lafayette Hall, 165 W. 131st St., on the present revolutionary movement in the colonies. Events in Central Africa, India, China, South and Central America, etc., are developing rapidly. The oppressed colonial masses are in the midst of gigantic struggles against the imperialist bandits.

What is the duty of the Negro masses and white workers of the United States in this situation? How can they help the oppressed nationalities in the colonies in their fight against imperialism and for emancipation.

Negro and white workers are invited to attend this meeting Sunday night and participate in the discussion on the above questions. The meeting is under the auspices of the Harlem Workers' Forum.

A. Markoff, director of the Workers School of New York, will be the speaker at the Workers Educational Association forum, held every Sunday night at the Northern High School, Woodward at Clairmont, at the Sunday, January 10, session. Markoff will speak on the "New System of Education in the Soviet Union."

Herbert Newton of Chicago will speak on "Why the Frame-up in Scottsboro against the Nine Innocent Negro Boys?" at the January 17 session.

Bill Gebert of Chicago spoke on "Bank Failures in the Present Crisis" January 3.

Cops Use Alleged Bomb Plot to Push Attack on Workers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

wide campaign of terror against the rising militancy of the hungry masses, were obviously rejoiced yesterday upon the receipt of the news of the discovery of the bombs. The whole force of the capitalist bloodhounds from east to west at once bestirred themselves from their pocker games and pleasant slumbers in their respective headquarters and shouted in unison: "Communist."

Not only did they shout, but they began to act. The bomb squad of New York, notorious for its provocative anti-workingclass activities, sent lists of names of Communists to the post office authorities as a prelude to an attempt to jail members of the Communist Party. The new bomb plot is typical of the methods of the Fascist government, and it may well have been organized by fascists agents in order to create sympathy for fascism at home and abroad, especially at this time when the crisis has hastened the radicalization of the proletarian masses.

The workers must come out in militant mass protest against any attempt of the government and the police to use as a pretext for an attack on the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions.

The Communist Party and the genuine proletarian anti-fascist groups have nothing to do with such stupid tactics as individual terrorism and bombing.

Relief to the Striking Kentucky Miners— A Main Task of American Working Class

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

in Kentucky before the strike began. Now that the strike has started the starvation is more widespread, more agonizing than before.

Immediate relief, plentiful relief must be shipped to the fighting coal miners of Kentucky if they are to wage a successful struggle against the slave and hunger system of the coal operators. The relief must come from every section of the country. This struggle of the Kentucky miners has a direct effect on the lives of the American masses.

If this strike against the most powerful lords of capitalism is won, it will be a major victory for the working class. It will be a blow against the wage cutting drive of the capitalists that has sliced more than ten billion dollars from the wages of the American workers in the past year. It will be a blow to the hunger system of the capitalists that has sent 12,000,000 workers on the streets without jobs and kills 1,000 workers a day of starvation.

The duty of supplying relief to the Kentucky miners must become one of the main tasks of the American working class. The workers must go into every shop, every working class neighborhood, every working class meeting to collect relief for the miners. Solidarity between the miners and the rest of the working class must be built up in every section of the country.

The medium through which this relief must be collected is the Workers International Relief, the only working class relief organization. In Kentucky the Red Cross has openly told the miners that it will provide "relief" only on condition that the mniers return to work.

The relief campaign for the Kentucky miners must be instituted on the broadest possible seale, A. F. of L. locals, fraternal organizations, workers' clubs must be drawn into the collection of food, funds and clothing. A constant stream of relief must start flowing into the strike front immediately. A broad collection movement upon the basis of mobilizing masses of workers into the Kentucky Strike Relief Volunteers must be established.

The Workers International Relief has already started its campaign—the Kentucky Striking Miners Relief Campaign—for relief. A mass demonstration in support of the striking miners will be held on January 8th in the Star Casino.

This demonstration must be a rousing answer of solidarity to the striking miners. On January 17th the Workers International Relief is holding a relief confernece at Irving Plaza, 15th Street at Irving Place at 11 a. m., January 17th, to which all New York locals of the A. F. of L., all fraternal organizations, all shop committees and all Unemployed Councils have been invited to send delegates.

Every effort must be made to make this conference a success. Machinery must be set up at this conference that will insure the mobilization of hundreds of working class organizations in the task of collecting relief.

The workers alone can defeat the starvation weapon of the coal operators.

EXPECT 18,000 MINERS OUT ON STRIKE BY MONDAY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

immediately.

The strike started in a heavy, cold rainfall. The poorly clad miners, dropped their tools and walked out.

Scattered reports from the mines give the following details: At Colman 70 struck; at Glendon, 150; at Cary, 200; at Castro, 25; at Kettle Island, 230 went on strike. The bosses sensing the solid backing of the strike, got out an injunction against three of the leading union members. At Davisburr, 150 came out on strike.

The Banner Fork miners came out 100 per cent. The strike has already spread to Banner Fork, Tenn., where 68 miners struck, 50 joining on the picket lines. Fifty miners are out at the Black Joe mine. The Rex is out solid. At Elcomb 68 came out.

A mass meeting called by the National Miners Union in the Brush Creek section this morning was attended by 750 miners.

At the Chevrolet mines, where the deputy gun thug Sizemore was killed when he attempted to murder the miner, Virgil Hutton, a mass meeting was held today and all the miners declared they would join the strike in a body tomorrow morning. The mines did not work today on account of the New Year's holiday.

At Lena Rau 75 miners walked out. There is a complete shut down of the Reliance Coal Co., at Mingle Hallow. A strike committee of five was elected there.

At Carnes, Davisburgh, 50 went out on the picket line this morning. The strikers elected a rank and file strike committee of 9.

The Long Ride Coal Co. at Lewellen is shut down solid. Seven were elected on the strike committee.

Over 150 were on the picket line at the Virginia Harlan Coal Co. at Balkan. The Southern Mining Co. at Colmar was shut down solid, 180 miners striking. A strike committee of 16 was elected. This company offered a concession to the miners, a checkweighman, but they refused to recognize the National Miners Union. The men struck.

A mass picket line of 50 was formed at the Premier Coal Co. at Middlesboro. There are 100 still working at this mine.

The Commodore Jellicoe at Pinsley was shut down solid. The Negro president of the N.M.U. local is on the strike committee of five.

At the Harlan Produce Coal Co., Ely, Ky., 149 went on strike. The company hired three new gun thugs. J. E. Payne, organizer for the N.M.U. was ordered off company property.

At the J. B. mines, 55 men are on strike A strike committee of five was elected. The Bell Jellicoe is out solid. Seventy men struck at the Bean Branch Coal Co. and they are forming picket lines at the J. B. mines. At the Bean Branch Coal Co. at Magnet, 30 went out on strike, tying up the mine. At the Liberty Coal Co. at Straight Creek 12 men went to the mine but came out. One hundred and twenty-five are on strike. The Negro and white miners came out together.

Mass meetings of the National Miners Union and the strike committees were held all over the field this morning and others will be held tonight. Mass picket lines will be formed at the mines tomorrow morning.

Need Relief at Once!

Relief has already been rushed to some of the strike areas. Many hundreds of families are already being taken care of. The first days of the strike are strategic. The miners have been working for starvation wages, always on the verge of starvation. Funds, food and clothing must be rushed immediately.

Workers everywhere should not delay in sending relief. The Workers International Relief, which is conducting a nation-wide drive for strike relief, has set up a warehouse in Pineville at 145 Pine St. Every worker who has food or clothing should ship these immediately to the Pineville, Ky., warehouse. Every day counts. Rally to the support of the Kentucky miners!

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

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One Task of the Daily Worker On Its Eighth Anniversary

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

danger of total immersion in economic struggles, said: (in connection with these quotations it must be remembered that social democrat and social democracy were still revolutionary terms in the period in which they were written):

"Take the type of social democratic circle that has been most widespread during the past few years and examine its work. It has 'contact with the workers'; it issues leaflets in which abuses in the factories, the partial attitude of the government towards the capitalists and the tyranny of the police are strongly condemned, and contents itself with this. At meetings of workers the discussions usually do not extend beyond such subjects. Lectures and discussions on the history of the revolutionary movement, on questions of the home and foreign policy of our government, on questions of economic evolution . . . and the position of the various classes in modern society, etc., are extremely rare. . . ."

Unfortunately these words can still apply with considerable force to very many of our Party units. There is a mechanical connection between theory and practice and an extremely formal application of the line of the Communist International and the Central Committee of our Party. This reflects itself in innumerable ways, but principally in the weakness of the mass work of our Party and its great shortcomings in building, leading and extending the mass organisations. This is especially true of the trade union work of our Party and after eight years of work and struggle the Daily Worker, as the official organ of our Central Committee, is still open to severe criticism in this respect. . . . It does not sufficiently make the necessary connection between the daily struggles and the broad revolutionary aims of our Party.

Beginning its eighth year the Daily Worker must remedy this defect as the principal means of overcoming its weaknesses as "the collective organizer" of the Party and the working class. The Daily Worker and its entire staff must now take with the utmost seriousness the tasks of making the Daily Worker **the teacher and organizer of the revolutionary trade union movement in the United States.** It must become the teacher and trainer of the new leadership of the mass combat organs—**the red trade unions** . . . that are now being built in the course of many militant struggles like those now in progress in Kentucky. The Daily Worker must become, in a much more definite and decisive manner, a paper to which the new young leadership of the mass struggles in the United States looks to for direction, guidance, for the correct solution of the thousand and one problems which it faces.

The Daily Worker in this tremendous period of class battles, when millions of the working class are questioning the right of capitalism to rob and oppress them, when the growing millions of unemployed are becoming more and more resentful of the terrible miseries they are forced to face, and when huge battalions of the working class are moving forward into struggle who must and will be organized into the revolutionary trade unions, the mass base of the fight for power, it is more than ever necessary that the Daily Worker should be able to train the new hundreds and thousands of young proletarian leaders to become the type of leader which Lenin defined as follows:

"The ideal of a social democrat should be, not merely to become a trade union secretary, but to **be a tribune of the people, able to react to every manifestation of tyranny and oppression, no matter where it may take place, no matter what stratum or class of people it may affect; he must be able to group all these manifestations into a single picture of police violence and capitalist exploitation; he must be able to take advantage of every petty event in order to explain his socialistic convictions and his social-democratic demands to ALL, in order explain to ALL and to everyone the world historical significance of the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat."**

To carry out this major task, the Daily Worker will require the daily assistance of the Central Committee and of the entire Party.

FEAR RED MOVEMENT IN CHINA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of the Kuomintang to carry out its demagogic promises to the masses. He says:

"In China, even with the small group which ousted General Chiang Kai-Shek's regime, little cause is found for New Year's celebrations, for all the promises with which 1931 opened were disappointed, and 1932 designed with tragic prospects, among which Manchuria's status is not the gravest cause of depression."

He briefly refers to the abandonment of the fake gesture for abolition by Jan. 1, of the extra-territoriality treaties. He admits that all of the unfair treaties forced upon China, with the co-operation of the Chinese militarists, are still in force:

"These plans, except for the conditional treaty revisions, were frustrated by internal developments, beginning with the Cantonese rebellion and secession, the abandonment of the anti-Communist Campaign without a definite conclusion, the Yangtze floods which ruined 50,000,000 homes, and now the general breakdown of governmental authority with an alarming revival of Communism.

"The spread of Communism is facilitated by the poverty and misery resulting from the floods."

Kuomintang Responsible for Flood Disaster

As in the case of the sell-out in Manchuria, the Kuomintang is directly responsible for the huge toll of ills and misery and impoverishment of the toiling masses by the flood disaster. It was the failure of the Kuomintang to repair the dykes and canals and to take other steps for flood control that caused the appalling loss of life and the destruction of the homes of tens of millions of peasants.

Abend admits that even among the membership of the Kuomintang there is a growing conviction that China was betrayed in the Manchurian seizure and that "the party has not performed even a small fraction of the program of regeneration and reconstruction confidently announced under Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's three principles when the country was temporary unified by force three and a half years ago with the capture of Peiping and Tientsin and the hoisting of the Nationalist flag over Manchuria."

Japan Admit Aim To Hold Manchuria

In the same dispatch, Abend reports that Japanese official circles in Darien have openly admitted that Japan intends to hold Manchuria. This is in line with past admissions in the imperialist press that Manchuria was to be converted by the Japanese into an armed base against the Soviet Union. It is on this basis that the United States, which is the leader in the anti-Soviet front, is actively and passively supporting the Japanese agressions in Manchuria. It is on this basis the the League of Nations Council has legalized the Japanese seizure and looting of Manchuria. Abend reports:

"Official Japanese circles have long since abandoned any pretense that the military campaign in Manchuria is derected merely at the elimination of banditry. An altogether open attitude reveals a complete determination to eliminate from Manchuria the last vestiges of any Chinese authority except that set up under Japanese auspices."

With mass anger surging throughout China as a result of the withdrawal of the Nanking troops from Chinchow, the new counter-revolutionary government is pretending that the withdrawal was ordered by Chang Hueh-liang in violation of orders from Nanking. Chang a few days ago declared that the withdrawal was "advised" by a certain country, presumably the United States.

Partisans Continue Stiff Resistance

The Japanese advance on Chinchow is still meeting stiff resistance from the Chinese partisans and Red troops. A Peiping dispatch reports:

"Serious fighting was reported at Painchuipu, on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. There a force of 2,000 to 3,000 Chinese was said to be resisting successfully the Japanese drive southward from Sinmin."

The population of Chinchow is reported in panic as the Japanese advance guard nears the city Kaopangtze, forty miles from Chinchow, was captured by the Japanese yesterday who it is reported "continued to pour into Kaopangtze until there were nearly 15,000 of them." This is the first uncensored dispatch giving an idea of the huge army the Japanese now have in Manchuria.

New Haven Council Fights Eviction of Negro Jobless

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (By Mail)—Six weeks ago in canvassing a Negro section the Unemployed Council found a family of Negro workers with ten children that were threatened with eviction. There was no food, coal, clothing or shoes in the house. The Unemployed Council appointed a committee to go to the Community Chest and succeeded in stopping the eviction and securing $4 a week relief, which is not sufficient for a family of this size.

D. Brisbane moved into another house three weeks ago and has been served with the eviction notices, Mr. and Mrs. Brisbane and family came to New Haven five months ago. An official from the state visited him a short while ago and said he would have to go back to the state of North Carolina to get relief. A trunk was sent around to pack up their things and be ready to be shipped back. The state law says a worker must reside in this state four years before he can get relief. (Meanwhile while waiting he can starve.) The children have not attended school since the term started in September, because of lack of clothes, and the Board of Educatoin is doing nothing to give clothes in order to send the children to school.

The Brisbane family will fight rather than go back to starvation in North Carolina. The sheriff was there to evict them on Tuesday, but this was postponed until Wednesday at 4 p.m. The Unemployed Committee visited the Community Chest and the Family Aid Society on Tuesday, Jan. 29, and the latter promised to stop the eviction.

Call Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting has been called in this section on Monday, Jan. 4, at the Masonic Hall, Webster St. The Unemployed Council will fight the deportation of this worker, who is being discriminated against because he is a Negro. The Negro church even refused to give help, or the use of its hall for the meeting.

On Monday, Dec. 228, a member of the Unemployed Council was passing through the Negro section of New Haven on Webster St. and he saw the furniture of a Negro worker thrown upon the sidewalk. Upon investigation by a committee from the Unemployed Council, George London, 65, the evicted worker, was found to be paralyzed on one side of the body. He has been earning his living by odd jobs and hiring rooms. In this way he was trying to make a living. He had been receiving $2 a week for groceries and some medical attention from the city doctor. He said the city wanted him to go to the poor house, known as "Springside." This he refused to do, preferring his home on Webster St. The Unemployed Council mobilised the neighborhood and with the help of the neighbors put the furniture and London back in his home. Mr. Pashal, the owner, is now threatening another eviction and arrest of this worker.

Charities Knew of Case.

A committee from the block visited Mr. Dawson of the Community Chest and stated the case. Upon looking over the files, Mr. Dawson produced the file with the record of London, thus proving that the city knew about the case of London. The committee was referred back to Mr. Mayhew of the Family Aid Society The Society admitted that London had been investigated on Monday, and he was given the choice "Springside" or no relief and eviction. Otherwise the city and the Family Aid Society washes their hands of the situation. The Committee maintained that Mr. London should get better quarters, but not in Springside.

Mr. Mayhew stated that the city maintained the institution of Springside as the place for poor people and that is the place London would have to go to.

"We are pronouncing in good faith the words 'the dictatorship of the proletariat' and we shall make them a reality." LENIN.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it

Italian Workers Who Hold Hunger Protest Fired On By Fascists

(By Inprecorr)

PARIS, Dec. 31.—With the approach of cold weather, the rapid increase in unemployment, and the increasing misery of the masses, demonstration of unemployed workers have taken place in many parts of Italy. In Barletta the Fascist militia fired on workers who were demonstrating because they shouted:

"Give us bread! Down with Fascism!"

One worker was killed and thirty others more or less seriously injured. Many of the demonstrators were arrested.

INDIA CIVIL WAR LOOMS; GHANDI IN ROLE OF 'MARTYR'

Masses of the "Lower Castes" Demand Bread

NEW YORK.—While the British nobility and bourgeoisie were celebrating with song, dance and wine the dawning of the new year, talk of civil war hovered over India today, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

The rising tide of militancy of the Indian masses, and especially of the "untochuables" and "lower castes", which recently crystallized itself in a great mass demonstration against Mahatma Gandhi upon his return from the court of St. James in England, is mounting hourly and, according to observers, is likely to sweep on over entire India, drawing in all the masses in a gigantic struggle against British imperialism and native capitalism.

Gandhi, however, is working with feverish speed in an attempt to sidetrack the great mounting movement of the masses of toilers. Calling on the Indian people to manufacture their own salt and break the unmoral laws, Gandhi proposes once more to go to jail and become a "martyr", as a means of preventing the masses from taking up a real revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle. The masses in the meantime, starving by the millions, are raising the cry for bread.

Bread—not salt! This is the slogan under which the hungry millions of Indian workers are marching. Down with British imperialism! Down with Gandhi! These slogans are echoing up and down the streets of Calcutta and Bombay today.

Dance to Greet the Pioneer Conferences

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., January 1.—A dance and entertainment is being held by the Young Communist League of New Brunswick to greet the Pioneer Leaders Conference of District No. 2.

This affair will be held in the Ladies Aid Hall at 52 New St., Saturday January 2nd and is to begin at 8 p. m.

This will be one of the largest proletarian youth affairs of the season. A play by the Pioneers of New Bruswick will be given and "Wex" staff artist of the New Pioneer Magazine will draw cartoons.

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Bosses' Liars Active With New Year's "Predictions"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

lackey Lamont to do the soothsaying.

But Lamont has a record of lying promises, too. For example in 1930, the same Lamont who promises prosperity in 1932, though he is afraid to come out openly with the usual tripe said: "The nature of the economic development in the United States is such that one may confidently predict, in the long run, a continuous prosperity and progress." Instead there has been a continuous growth of the unemployed ranks and a steady progress of wage cuts.

Lamont became a little bolder on New Year, 1931, because the workers had already suffered more than a year of hunger. He then said: "The elements of recession have now spent most of their force."

Yet the fact remains the "elements of recession" were strong enough to drive the whole capitalist structure to the lowest level ever recorded.

One big capitalist spokesman promises the workers in 1932 about the same "prosperity" they had in 1931. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Co. on New Year, 11932, stated: "We think that conditions in our country in 1932 should be at least as good as in 1931." "At least as good as in 1931!" Swope considers starvation for 40,000,000 to be "good." When he says that conditions will be at least as good, he means of course, that profits will be at least as good, and with further wage cuts, further speed-up, more unemployment, may even be slightly better for the capitalists.

The year 1931 was a frightful one for the American workers. Twelve million were out of work, and at least that many on part-time work. Wage slashes and unemployment cut $20,000,000,000 from the workers pay according to the estimation of the American Federation of Labor. The Industrial Conference Board, a capitalist statistical institution, declares that 85 per cent of the American workers are either unemployed or on part-time work.

The basic industries are at a virtual stand-still. Steel production is at 22 per cent. Automobile production is near zero.

Wage cuts are coming for the railroad and building trades workers.

No worker should believe the lies of the capitalists. The workers "way out" is to struggle against starvation, against wage cuts and for the overthrow of capitalism.

The year 1932 should see the development of a gigantic, nation-wide fight for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government. The first step in the new year should be a sweeping demonstration on February 4, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

Call Striking Seamen Mutineers; Get Long Hard Labor Sentences

(Cable by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Dec. 19. — Twenty-three German seamen were tried yesterday in Emden in connection with the strike which took place in the harbor of Odessa, during which an assault was made on the German Consul by a number of the seamen. The seamen chiefly implicated preferred not to return to Germany, but to stand their trial for the assault in Odessa. The events which followed proved that this decision was exceedingly wise.

Yesterday in Emden te chief accused, although by no means the leading spirit of the affair, was sentenced to two years hard labor. Three other seamen were sentenced to one year and one month's hard labor each. Nineteen other accused were sentenced to shorter terms, none of them under two months. These nineteen, who were accused of mutiny, had done nothing more than go on strike, and the accusation specified nothing more.

This is German bougeois class justice. Years of hard labor is the penalty for what was nothing more than a common assault on a representative of the bourgeoisie by workers who had lost control of themselves because of scandalous treatment. Workers are expected to accept that without a murmur.

Bender to Speak at Phila. ILD Concert

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Karl Marx Branch of the International Labor Defense has arranged a Concert and Lecture for the benefit of political prisoners and for the defense of workers who have fallen victims to capitalist class justice in the Philadelphia District, to take place on Sunday January 3, 8 p. m. in the Workers Center, at 901 Ritner St.

Comrade Bender the newly elected District Organizer of the International Labor Defense will speak.

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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3; two months, $1; excepting Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign: one year, $8; six months, $4.50.

THE BOSSES PLAN A "HUNGER MARCH"

By REBECCA GRECHT

WITH the further deepening of the crisis, under pressure of the growing resistance of the working class to the capitalist offensive, the bourgeoisie is compelled to resort to all sorts of reformist maneuvers and demagogy in order to deceive the masses, prevent struggles against wage-cuts and unemployment and spread illusions among the workers as to the ability and willingness of the capitalist class to lessen the burdens which the crisis has thrown upon the shoulders of the workers, and solve the evil of unemployment.

The increasing mass struggles for unemployment relief and insurance in particular, leading to the National Hunger March to Washington, D. C., has brought about an increased use of such methods in the bosses' attempts to check the development of militant class actions under revolutionary leadership.

Thus we find, in Pennsylvania, the spectacle of the arch-demagogue, Governor Pinchot, waging a sham legislative battle on unemployment relief, appearing before the workers as the "lesser evil" among capitalist politicians, while in practice he carries through in full the starvation program of the bosses. We have had, in Western Pennsylvania, the organization of various charity relief drives, to attempt through crumbs of charity to dampen the workers' spirit of class battle on the basis of the program of the Unemployed Councils.

And now, as the latest maneuver in this stronghold of coal and steel, we have "Father Cox's Hunger March" to Washington, engineered by the bosses, supported by the church, widely advertised in the capitalist press.

Recent months have seen increasing mass activity in the Pittsburgh district in the struggle against unemployment. Thousands of workers have been mobilized to fight for immediate relief through three county hunger marches in Western Pennsylvania, through numerous local demonstrations in mining and steel towns, led by the Communist Party, the revolutionary unions and the unemployed committees. Concessions have been forced from local governments leading to increased distribution of relief. The Unemployed Council in Pittsburgh has been growing in influence, winning new masses for the fight for unemployed insurance. Over 130 delegates from the coal fields and the steel centers were sent on the National Hunger March Dec. 7.

In face of this developing movement, the capitalist class has brought forward James R. Cox, a Catholic priest, to show the workers a "patriotic" way out for the unemployed, which will safeguard the interests of the employing class. Two years ago this tool of the bosses opened his church as a meeting place to the striking taxicab drivers of Pittsburgh only to worm his way into their midst and assist in their betrayal "with prayer," as the workers tell. Today he is heading a movement openly directed against the working class in their battle for unemployed relief and unemployed insurance.

This same Cox, who now pretends a tremendous solicitude for the starving unemployed masses, fights against any struggle for adequate housing for the homeless unemployed, demanding that they be content, for example, with the wooden makeshift shelters, scarcely large enough for a man to turn around in, looking like dog kennels, which he has allowed unemployed workers to set up in a lot near the church—the infamous "Shantytown" of Pittsburgh, object of amusement for curiosity seekers, but a striking testament to the degradation which capitalism forces upon the working class.

Cox is opposed to unemployment insurance, to unemployment relief from the government. Such demands, he claims, are "unconstitutional," "unpatriotic." Instead, he is organizing a "hunger march" to Washington to ask Hoover for jobs. While factories and mines continue to close down, while industrial production sinks ever lower, Cox proposes to ask for jobs from the capitalist class which has thrown over 11 million workers out on the streets to starve! While the public works bubble exploded a long time ago with the complete collapse of Hoover's much advertised "prosperity" public works program, Cox now proposes to solve unemployment by a new public works scheme, which at best can give work only to a very small number of the millions of unemployed, serving most to enrich the contractors and provide fat sources of graft for capitalist government officials.

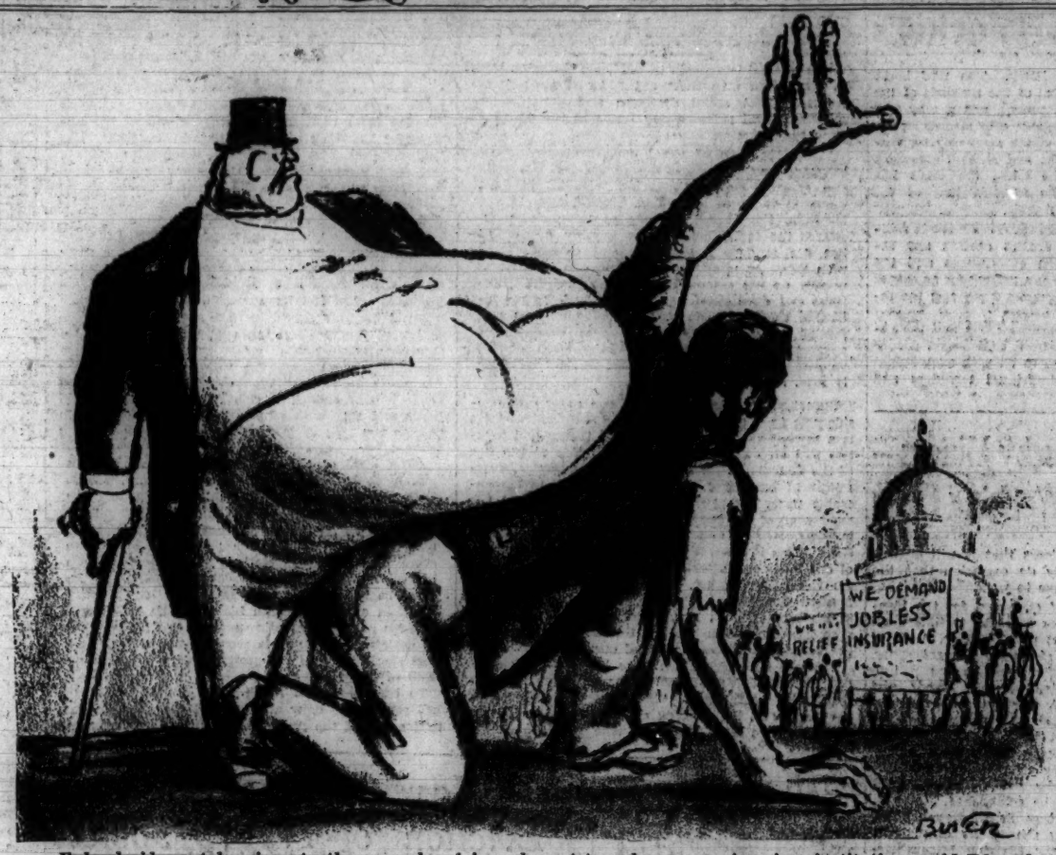
The National Hunger March to Washington, led by the Unemployed Councils, brought to the forefront the struggle of the workers for unemployment insurance through taxing the rich. Cox's fake "hunger march" proposes to fight against unemployment insurance, and is intended to delude the workers with promises capitalism cannot fulfill. The National Hunger March exposed the government, before broad masses of workers, as a tool of the capitalist class. Cox's "hunger march" aims to maintain the wavering faith of masses of workers in the bosses' government which, at the very time when it refuses to take any action to provide adequate funds for unemployment relief and insurance, presents the profit-swollen millionaires with an income tax refund of $65,000,000.

The National Hunger March to Washington was a march of workers' delegates representing an organized militant working-class movement, supported by millions of employed and unemployed workers throughout the country. It was a march initiated and led by workers, a march in which the workers acted as spokesmen all along the route of march, mobilizing the workers throughout the territory covered to rally behind the struggle for unemployment insurance. Cox's march belongs to Cox himself and the bosses whom he represents. The workers, who are forced to march under threat of being thrown out of "Shantytown" and having their relief withdrawn from various agencies, the workers who are misled into voluntarily joining the march, will be muzzled, guarded by spies, thugs, state police. "I will be the only speaker on the march," declares Cox—fearing that the militant voice of the workers will be heard on the march raised in the demand for unemployment insurance, and prepared to crush such voices.

Cox's "hunger march" is an attempt to smash the fighting program of the Unemployed Councils, the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions. Workers distributing leaflets around "Shantytown" at Cox's meetings, calling the masses to fight for adequate housing, for unemployment insurance, are arrested and thrown into jail. The entire plan of Cox is a maneuver backed by the bosses and the government to counteract the tremendous effects of the workers' National Hunger March and to try to put a brake on the developing movement for unemployment relief and insurance.

It is necessary in the Pittsburgh area to carry on a wide campaign to expose this maneuver before the workers, through leaflets, mass meetings, through the organization of workers in "Shantytown" itself to fight for adequate housing and relief. We must not underestimate the influence of such bourgeois reformist maneuvers upon the workers, but, on the contrary, must intensify our struggle against all forms of bourgeois and social fascist demagogy. This must take the form not only of an agitational campaign, but of definite organization of mass struggles on the basis of concrete demands for local relief, against evictions, for free food and clothing for the children of unemployed workers, and so on. This applies not alone to the Pittsburgh district, but to the country as a whole.

The National Hunger March to Washington on Dec. 7 has advanced the entire unemployed movement to a higher stage. We must now continue the struggle for unemployment insurance through the widest campaign for signatures for the unemployment insurance bill, for adoption of the bill by workers' organizations. As against the fake march of Cox, we must rally the masses of miners and steel workers in Western Pennsylvania behind the unemployed demonstrations on Feb. 4—national day of struggle for unemployment insurance. As against the unemployment "cures" of Cox and company, we must intensify our campaign to develop among the workers a clearer understanding of the inability of capitalism to solve unemployment, of the revolutionary way out of the crisis and the misery of unemployment through uncompromising struggle against the capitalist system under the leadership of the Communist Party.



Federal aid must be given to the unemployed in order not to endanger our American institutions, said Edward McGrady, representing the American Federation of Labor at the hearings on unemployment relief held by the La Follette Committee.

Pressmen's Officials "Solve" the Unemployment Situation

By T. KETTLE.

AT a special meeting of International Printing and Assistants' Union, No. 51, the officials railroaded a proposition which was given them by the bosses.

The proposition is of considerable interest, not only to pressmen, but also to all workers, and particularly A. F. of L. members, who must fight every day against the agents of the bosses within the union. To the workers knowledge, no similar proposition has even been submitted to a labor union, and we expect such "solution" and propositions in many other A. F. of L. unions.

The unemployment situation in the union is quite serious. Out of 3400 members (about 400 not working at trade, being supply men, superintendents, employers, etc.) only about 500 work full time, the majority of the latter being working foremen. About 700 members are totally unemployed, and about 1,800 work part time. Little has been done by the officials towards helping the unemployed and the benefit handed out is $9 per week, from which the unemployed worker has to return $2 as unemployment assessment.

On January 1, 1932 the bosses as per contract, were to give a dollar a week raise, but their committee appeared before a union meeting and pleaded poverty, and asked that the dollar raise be waived. The union officials went into conference with the bosses and finally hatched out the following scheme for helping the unemployed. Each boss is to deduct every week 15 per cent from the wages of those employed, and keep it in a special fund, and when he has enough money in the fund he is to hire an extra pressman, who is to be paid at the rate of $8 per day. (The union rate will be $10.90 after Jan. 1st.). These extras are not to do any productive work, but be at the disposal of the "cooperation" of the bosses, extras shall not receive 50c extra per day as at present, the $1 raise due on Jan. 1st, 1932 shall be waived, and the union further agrees that on April 1, 1932 it will reopen the existing contract, to run until Sept., 1932).

The existing contract on the matter of wages expires and the union will then negotiate with the League Wage adjustments in line with conditions existing on that date.

The officials attempted to put over this bosses' scheme at the union meeting and did not accept any counter propositions but did not dare to vote upon it at the meeting by referendum, for which everything was already prepared at that meeting. Instead they railroaded through a motion that this proposition go to a referendum of the entire membership on a day to be determined by the officials. They hoped by means of those practices which are common among the bureaucrats to put it over. They hope to set the unemployed, but in this they were unsuccessful, and are now compelled to withdraw the proposition on account of the workers' indignation both among the employed and unemployed.

The acceptance of this scheme by the officials of No. 51 was a rank sell-out, and was most likely accompanied by an actual cash payment.

What this scheme is in essence: That a certain amount of work would be done, but at 15 per cent less wages. No more work would be created, and as the leaflet issued by the rank and file committee of Pressmens Union No. 51, correctly pointed out "can you imagine an extra being given a job for three days at $8 a day and told not to produce—just stick around and be a good fellow and get paid for it? The extra would, of course, have done productive work and here is where the scheming bosses and their agents wanted to kill two birds with one stone.

The whole tendency in the pressroom is towards mechanization and speed-up, and the employers want that the feeders handle more presses. The previous officials of Local 23 (the feeders local) which gives the right to the bosses to reopen the whole question about more presses per man. The feeders vigorously objected to being eliminated and to being speeded-up more than now.

But the officials of No. 51 saw in this "unemployment solution" proposition an opportunity to help the employers, and so the extras would actually have been used to watch presses and to eliminate the feeders.

The bosses put one group of workers against the others and due to the crafty sell-out tactics of the officials were rather successful in the past. But the men are beginning to see that bosses are licking them one group at a time. There have been several unsuccessful revolts against that Fascist Berry (the International President) and he would like the check-off system introduced) making him independent of the membership, and this bosses' proposition would have guaranteed it.

The bosses feel that wages in the printing industry are entirely too high. This 15 per cent wage cut would have been an entering wedge to force down wages all along the line in the organized crafts. In the unorganized shops wages have been slashed from 30 to 50 per cent. In the company union (Edition bookbinders shop) the bosses want 10 per cent wages cut now in spite of the fact that men earn as little as $20 a week and girls $10 a week.

There is only one way for printing workers to fight against their worsened conditions, by joining with the Printing Workers international League, section of the Trade Union Unity League, which organizes against wage cuts, and which creates opposition groups to fight aganist the betrayals by A.F.L. bureaucrats, who in league with the bosses are trying to still further worsen the conditions of the printing industry.

The Reign of Terror in Ireland

By SEAN MURRAY (Dublin)

CAUGHT in the throes of the economic crisis and confronted with a revolutionary upsurge among the toiling masses, the Free State Government has dropped its constitutional mantle and donned the Steel Jacket of military Dictatorship.

The Coercion Act passed through the Dail abrogates every vestige of bourgeoisie democracy so far as the toiling masses are concerned.

Military Tribunals—No Appeal

The new act abolishes trial by jury for political offenses. A military tribunal of five army officers is set up, from whose sentences there is no appeal, and whose trials may be held in secret. Coroners inquests are even abolished over "Political" corpses.

The police have power to arrest any person on suspicion of committing, having committed, or being about to commit an unlawful act.

The military tribunal cannot be criticized in the press. It has power to inflict the death sentence on anyone who is a member of an unlawful association.

An unlawful association is any body which advocates or encourages the overthrow of the State by force or promotes or encourages "the attainment of any object of a treasonable or seditious character" or promotes, etc. "The non-payment of monies payable to the central fund or any other public fund," or the non-payment of local taxation.

The issuance of literature of every description on behalf of an illegal organization is prohibited, drastic penalties including imprisonment and confiscation are made against Publishers and Printers. Power is given for the suppression of public meetings. The Governor General is given power to suspend Parliament for a month at a time and to appoint deputies without election, etc.

Since the passing of the act the government has proclaimed as illegal 12 organizations, amongst which are the Revolutionary Workers Groups, the forerunners of the Communist Party, the Working Farmers Committee Movement, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and the Irish Labor Defense League.

The new Republican Workers and Peasants Party, Saoire Eire and the I.R.A. (Republican Army) are put under the ban.

The Government has got down in earnest to the work of suppression. Arrests and raids have been carried out all over the country. Meetings are being proclaimed wholesale, the first to be banned being that of the celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The Deep Economic Crisis

The bourgeoisie explains its terror legislation by its concern for the sanctity of life and the protection of religion and morals," but these vestments fail to hide the cloven hoof of the economic crisis.

The trade returns for the nine months ended Sept. last reveal a fall in exports calculated in money of over 20% compared with last year and in imports of 15%. A fall of over 30% is shown on the total external trade figures. The share of the agrarian crisis in this position is revealed by the live stock exports for the month of Sept. These figures show a fall in volume and value of 23% and 25% respectively.

For the first time since 1926 the adverse trade balance figures have made a right-about-wheel. By its policy of protective tariffs and its drive against the standard of living of the working masses the Free State Government was able to progressively reduce the adverse balance from £19 millions in 1925-26 to £10 millions in 1929-30 or nearly 50%. But the slump in agricultural exports has given the death blow to this process in 1931; an increase of 2½ million or 25% is now recorded.

The trade slump has brought about the severest crisis on the railways where the companies are engaged in the most terrific drive against the workers. In Dublin **a third of the railway shopmen were recently laid off while the traffic grades are suffering wholesale dismissals through the closing down of branch lines and rationalization generally.** The government has not been slow to respond to the cry of the railway magnates—they are given a derating bill and a new traffic Act will favor their position at the expense of the workers and the smaller competing road concerns.

Armed with the new dictatorial powers the Cosgrave government has lost no time in interpreting the economic meaning of its terror act to the workers and peasants. A farmers deputation called to see the Free State President. The deputation assured Cosgrave that they were as near to Rome and as far from Moscow as he, and if only he could give them a moratorium on Land Annuities, or alternatively a derating bill, there would be no danger of their dropping their religion or taking to Communism. With withering bluntness the representative of Irish Capitalism told them they "must pay their debts" and that derating was out of the question. A still worse fate overtook the Civil Service deputation representing 10,000 signatories. Cosgrave point blank refused to see them.

But the bourgeoisie are not relying solely on their police, jails, military and bailiffs in the battle for the maintenance of their rule of hunger and oppression over the toiling masses. The Church is moved into the front trenches of the class fight. "The ruin o fall that is dear to us in history, religion and country" is threatened. The wildest anti-Soviet orgy of propaganda streams forth from press pulpit and platform. The fury of the crusade is a measure of the nervousness of the bourgeoisie and the extent o" the crisis.

British Imperialism is also obliged to come directly to the ald of the Cosgrave dictatorship. A sham attack is made in the Imperial parliament on the powers of the Free State Constitution and a "victory" is staged for the Free State Government.

The "Statute of Westminster"

Through the "Statute of Westminster" the impoverished Irish workers and peasants learn that they are nationally free with "full Dominion Status." Small wonder that the only bonfires to greet the new "Declaration of Independence" was the burning of a Union Jack and a copy of the Free State Constitution by the Dublin workers.

The forces of the Free State Government, the catholic priesthood and the British imperialists are reinforced by the Fianna Fail and Labor parties. The class organizations of the workers and peasants are declared outside the pale of the constitution. It is at this juncture the Fianna Fail Party declares itself completely converted to the constitution. For several years DeValera's Party declared the Free State Constitution as the main obstacle to Independence. Now that it has been abrogated for the workers and peasants it has become the main instrument of Independence!

The outlawry of the workers and peasants by the Free State Government is supplemented by the ex-communication edicts of the priests. This is the moment chosen by De Valera to declare for an "Irish and Catholic way of solving our difficulties" for invoking the Pope's Encyclical and setting his new daily paper the task of popularizing Papal "Social Theories" as an alternative to the policy of a revolutionary class struggle for national and social freedom.

New Important Struggle

These pronouncements, made at the Fianna Fail Congress, show the political differentiation now developing as a result of the sharpening of the class issues.

The Congress marks an important stage in the evolution of Parliamentary Republicanism towards more definite forms of collaboration **with the national-imperialist counter-revolutionary bloc.** It also marks a stage in the break of this party with the militant republican elements within the I.R.A., where De Valera's influence was hitherto strong. The Republican Leader makes clear his reasons for his present line of policy:

"Everyone must realize that there would be a serious danger if men with arms in their hands were to attack themselves to a special class movement to use them for class purposes against another section of the community."

Thus do the workers and peasants find themselves deserted by their "national heroes" the moment they take up their own class fight.

A general election is now being prepared in the Free State. Cosgrave, De Valera and Labor will urge the respective merits of their different forms of capitalist rule.

The forthcoming all-in workers Conference in Dublin will raise the class reply to the capitalists and their national and social reformist agents. The fight for the demands of the unemployed, resistance to economy and reductions in wages, will not be shuffled out of the world by the psalm singing altar boys of the bourgeoisie and their juggling with oaths of allegiance and Constitutional trappings.

The Revolutionary Workers Groups will challenge the class enemy in the election and thus put forward the political alternative to the parties of Capitalism—the organization of the Communist Party as the successor of Connolly, the leader of the Irish toilers in the battle for liberation from Irish capitalism and British imperialism.

Our International Wagon

By MYRA PAGE.

(Foreign Correspondent of the American Daily Worker.)

OUR train, which our group of worker-delegates from many countries have christened "Our International Wagon," rolls steadily southward. Baku, our next stop, is three days and three nights' travel from Moscow. As brown rolling fields, partly covered with a fine drifting snow and dotted with ever-greens, give way to our first view of the Caucasion Mountains and Caspian Sea, we sing labor songs, and through various interpreters make friends among ourselves, exchanging experiences on the crisis of capitalism in our respective countries, and the workers' struggles there.

All feel very happy. Why not? We have come from countries where the struggle and terror are fierce. From Germany, Spain, England, Austria, America, the Orient. We have come to the one country where the toiling masses have won their freedom. We feel at home, relaxed, stimulated by our international solidarity, by the comradeship and power of the Russian workers and peasants building socialism across the face of this vast land.

The first morning on the train the delegation held its organization meeting. A committee of three was elected to draw up a general plan of our trip, what aspects of Soviet life we are most interested in studying here, what types of factories we especially want to visit, and so on. The A. F. of L. fakers and their "socialist" friends like to repeat the capitalist lie that foreign workers in the Soviet Union have a chance to see the "show places" only. This is nonsense. The Russian comrades traveling with us urge us to speak out what we want, it is up to us, they will help in every way possible. One delegate is anxious to see automobile workers and conditions in auto plants. All right, either we will re-route our trip back to include the Tractor works at Kharkov or we will visit Amo auto plant in Moscow, the first thing when we return. Another is interested in workers' housing, a woman worker in conditions of toiling women. We hold several meetings, constantly enlarging, modifying our first plan until everybody feels satisfied. Each day we hold a delegation meeting to discuss the day's work.

Next we elect our wall paper editors. Just as the wall papers which one finds in all departments of every shop throughout the Soviet Union are written by the workers themselves just as shop papers are gotten together in the States, so our wall paper, "The International Gazette," will be written by the delegates themselves. Today our first edition went up. Everybody gathered around, to read the articles, laugh over the cartoons. Everybody feels he had a part. It is indeed a mass, collective product. It took much work, too, as each article has to appear in four languages. One of the cartoons drawn by a Spanish worker shows Spanish fascism ground under the heel of the rising toilers. The one contributed by the English seamen won many grins. It is entitled, "Equal Sacrifice for All." Under this slogan the recent Labor Government put through its program of wage and unemployment insurance cuts in the interests of the employers. King George is shown in the picture, making his "sacrifice" by pawning his one pair of trousers at Westminster Abbey!

All of the delegates wish that the entire working class in their countries could be along with us, on this International Wagon. We agree, we shall report to them at once, through our press, our experiences on our ten thousand mile trip by land and by sea through the first Workers' Republic. This is equivalent in distance to about two round trips from New York to California.

Tomorrow morning we arrive at Baku, the City of Black Gold (oil). This is the capitol of one of the smaller Soviet Republics, inhabited by a brown-skinned Turko-man people who were ruthlessly exploited by the czar, but who now are busy developing their industries and own culture, "National in form, proletarian in content."

Red Sparks

By JORGE

Ways and Means

New York folks who want to push the Daily Worker along, have no end of chance to do that, these days.

First off, do you know that there's a two weeks' exhibition on at the John Reed Club, 63 West 15th Street, of the originals of the best of Jake Burck's cartoons and drawings. They're there to be shown—and sold, and they're dandy for framing or just tacking up on the wall of the old tepee. The proceeds go to the Daily Worker.

Then on Sunday, Jan. 3, you don't want to miss that big blowout at the Bronx Coliseum, in celebration of the Daily Worker's eighth birthday. The shooting is SUPPOSED to begin at 2 p. m. But you know these New York Communists, they seem to think it's a right deviation to begin anything on time.

And that reminds us of a third thing. You might subscribe to the Daily instead of grabbing it off news-stands—and sometimes missing it. It's cheaper for you and better for the Daily. The reason we were reminded of this by that notion that everything must be begun late, is that the Circulation Manager was all steamed up because the comrades who have charge of the Daily in the District here, sort of let the campaign get started first before they thought it was necessary to do something about it.

And the said C. M. rudely states that it's because they are firmly convinced that nobody will subscribe, so they got the idea that there was no use bothering to try to get subscriptions. Won't you put a crimp in that notion by subscribing? Hop to it.

• • •

Surprised Without Reason

Comrade Boris S. writes us:—"Surprised to see your appeal for physicians to help the unemployed. Are you not informed of our doctor who consults workers who cannot afford to pay free of charge? Whenever New York comrades, unemployed or strikers, are ill, they always go to our comrade. He is poor himself, but he is a saint, a modern revolutionary saint. No need of giving his name—he would be angry at me if I did. We all know him. A living and splendid example of solidarity with the proletariat."

Well, this is interesting, but scarcely informative. We, personally, know off-hand at least three of such saints. But this is a Communist movement, and that means ORGANIZATION. And all these saints should be organised, or else their kindness is just so much hidden gold, accessible only to the few who know them.

What we approved of was the proposal of Dr. Maximillian Cohen, that dentists and doctors who sympathize with the revolutionary movement should make themselves known to the local secretary of the Unemployed Councils (Carl Winter, 5 East 19th St., in New York) so the services they give to unemployed (who must bring a note from their Unemployed Branch or Council) be organized sensibly, so that a jobless worker in the Bronx don't have to go to a Brooklyn dentist, or vice versa; and also so no one "saint" is over-taxed. Further, it breaks monopoly of those who "all know" this particular devoted comrade.

We are kind of skeery of saints; but we think Comrade Boris is sadly lacking in organizational sense and is doing his medical comrade no good by this somewhat slushy panegyric (that's a $2 word, but it just fits).

• • •

A Little Late for Humans

The local New York papers the last week have taken up a hue and cry bumming folks for their old clothes "for the needy". Of course a "dole" would degrade the unemployed but if the boss who fired you will be kind enough to leave his old pants at a police station the N. Y. papers tell us that the cops will soon give you the delightful feeling of presenting you with your ex-boss' trousers.

Strange to say this idea only occurred to our "humanitarian" bosses about New Year's day, but on our desk is a clipping from one of our local papers of back in October. It is headed: "Blankets for Horses" and says:

"Blankets for horses of owners too poor to supply them will be furnished before cold weather sets in Mrs. Jacob M. Ehrlich president and founder of the eHorse Aid Society of New York, announced today."

How solicitous our capitalists and their newspapers are for dumb animals!